HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
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Insist upon having it.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,386—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
21st Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6895
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7902	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5804	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers per Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company a Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 809	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Maagrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	F. Creglietto	6,895	6th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th ,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE

OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

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AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

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Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

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SAFEST AND SUREST.
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THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
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TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

OF

JAPANESE CURIOS

Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount

AT

MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

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MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.

REMOVING

TO

HORNBY ROAD.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, FEBRUARY, 1905, the DOG SHOW being on the last day. Prospectuses may be had on application to

ALISTER FORBES, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary.
Bombay Horse Show,
10, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a BONUS of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1905.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 16 January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 12 January, 1905.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 17 January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 12 January, 1905.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

FULL PROSPECTUS and forms of application for SHARES can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..... £300,000,

Of which £75,000 has been issued and is fully paid, and

A FURTHER ISSUE OF £225,000,

Divided into 22,500 Shares of £10 each, is now offered at par.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for which will be received in India on behalf of The Indian and General Investment Trust Limited, at Exchange 1s. 4d. per Rupee, by Messrs KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta.

Payable as follows, viz:—

On APPLICATION ... £1 0 0 or Rs. 15 0 0
On ALLOTMENT ..... £1 10 0 or Rs. 22 8 0

Further Calls not to exceed £3 or Rs. 45 per Share each, and such Calls to be made at intervals of not less than two months, with one month's previous notice.

PAYMENT IN FULL MAY BE MADE ON ALLOTMENT.

Subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1894, and of the Contract of 28th August, 1902, hereinafter referred to, the Company is authorised to pay interest on this issue on amounts paid up from time to time at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during the construction of the Extensions.

DIRECTORS:

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON (Chairman), Director, Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited.

F. M. HALLIDAY, Esq., Director, East Indian Railway Company, Limited.

E. R. CALTHROP, Esq., 3 Crosby Square, E. C.

RESIDENT ENGINEER AND AGENT.

A. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Barsi Town.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

E. R. CALTHROP, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E.

SECRETARIES AND OFFICES.

MESSRS. W. A. BROWNE and CO., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was formed in 1895 to acquire a Concession granted by the Secretary of State-in-Council of India, for a Light Railway from the Barsi Road Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (between Poona and Sholapur) to the town of Barsi, and to construct and work the said line and any extensions which might from time to time be sanctioned.

Commenced on the 1st January, 1896, the line to Barsi Town, 21¼ miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 18th March, 1897; the total cost of the 21¼ miles, as at the 30th June, 1904, including £3,306 for Preliminary Expenses and £25,480 for a very special equipment of Rolling Stock, was only £78,550, equal to £3,653 per mile.

Notwithstanding the heavy incidence of the fixed charges on such a short length of railway, and a succession of most unfavourable conditions during the first three years after the opening of the line, dividends have been paid as follows:—

1st complete year ended 30th June, 1898, 2 per cent.					
2nd	"	"	"	1899, 3	"
3rd	"	"	"	1900, 3	"
4th	"	"	"	1901, 5	"
5th	"	"	"	1902, 5	"
6th	"	"	"	1903, 4	"
7th	"	"	"	1904, 5½	"

Copies of the full audited Accounts for each year since the opening of the Line can be inspected at the offices of Messrs King, King & Co., Bombay, and Messrs King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

The Directors are glad to announce that Concessions for the construction and working of two extensions, the first to Tadwala (8½ miles in the direction of Latur), and the second to Pandharpur (31 miles), have now been embodied in a Contract with the Secretary of State-in-Council of India, for the carrying out of which this further issue of Capital is required.

It is anticipated that each extension can be opened for traffic within two years from the commencement of operations thereon respectively.

Careful estimates of the Revenue of the Railway when completed and of the Capital Expenditure, have been made by the Consulting Engineer, whose full Report accompanies the Prospectus, the totals of which are as under:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

	Existing Line and Tadwala Extension.	Both Extensions
Net Earnings.....	Rs. 178,30	Rs. 416,690
At Exchange 1s. 4d.	£11,889	£27,779
Mileage	48	79
Receipts per mile per week =	142,78	163,05

Estimated Net Earnings with Tadwala Extension only (excluding pilgrim traffic) £11,889 = over 7 per cent. on £160,000 the required Capital.

Estimated Net Earnings with both Extensions (including pilgrim traffic) £27,779 = over 9 per cent on £300,000, the full Capital of the Company.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

On existing Line up to 30th June, 1904..	21¼ Miles	£78,550
Estimated Cost of Tadwala Extension ...	26½ Miles	79,565
		£158,115
" " Pandharpur Extension ...	31 Miles.....	130,810
Total	79 Miles.....	£288,925

(Average estimated Cost per Mile, £3,657.)

The Directors consider these Estimates to be of a conservative character.

The original Capital of the Company has been issued and fully paid up in cash. The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment of the present issue is 8,500 Shares; in the event of that number only being alloted the Tadwala Extension only will be proceeded with at present.

Under the original Concession, the Secretary of State-in-Council of India had the right of purchasing the Company's existing line either on the 1st January, 1917, or on the expiration of any subsequent period of ten years. The Concession for the Extensions provided that this right of purchase should not be exercised prior to 1st January, 1924, both as to the original line and the Extensions, but the Secretary of State has since agreed to further extend the term at the end of which his option of purchase may be exercised, both as regards the existing Line and the Extensions, for a further period of twenty years viz, to the 1st January, 1944.

Application for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the PROSPECTUS, and be sent to Messrs, KING, KING and Co., Bombay, or to Messrs KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit at Rs. 15 per £1 sterling, at which rate subsequent payments in Rupees will also be fixed.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS LAST WEEK!

WARREN'S MENAGERIE LAST WEEK!!

BOTH THE BEST IN THE EAST.

SIXTEEN NEW ITEMS.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Don't fail to come and have a winning chance of a splendid NEW BICYCLE, given away on

FRIDAY NIGHT.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.

AN INDUCEMENT TO SPORTSMEN.

Substantial purses will be offerd for Wrestling and Boxing. One Night will be set apart this week for

A GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.

The Date of which will be announced soon in the Daily Papers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

Matinee on WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m.

School Children will be admitted to the gallery for annas 4.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

To-night a grand wrestling Match, Grasco-Roman Style between Loo Duke the American Heavy Weight and

JOHN CLEMPERT,
THE HANDCUFF KING.

Boooking at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

B. B. R. A. S. CENTENARY PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY: TUESDAY 17th Inst.

THE PERSIAN SECTION will meet at 3-45 and at 5 adjourn to 8-30; Mr. K. R. CAMA presiding.

BOOKS and MSS. will be Exhibited.

J. J. MODI will commence his Paper:—A Glimpse into the work of the B. B. R. A. S. from a PARSEE POINT of VIEW at 4 P. M. Papers will be read by Prof. ISFAHINI on ARABIC POETRY and Prof. COYAJEE on the Persian Language.

At 5-15 the Hon. Secretary will read a Paper on the History of the Society. Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice presiding.

At 6-15. ARCHÆOLOGY; Mr Justice BATTY presiding. EXHIBITION of Antiquities and Archæological Drawings.

Paper by H. COUSENS Esq., on the Conservation of Monuments.

At 8-30. Persian Section, Adjourned.

SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY, 18TH INST.

FORENOON and AFTERNOON:—Conference of Sanskrit Scholars. This Section will meet at 11 and adjourn to 3-30 and again at 7 adjourn to THURSDAY 8-30. Dr. BHANDARKAR and Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR will preside.

Historical Papers will be read by Dr. BHANDARKAR, Prof. S. R. BHANDARKAR and Prof. BHADKAMKAR. Special Papers will be read by A. M. T. JACKSON Esq. Rev. Dr. ABBOTT, Professor PATHAK, M. R. BODAS Esq. and V. R NATU Esq.

Evening 830—11-30 GRAND CONVERSAZIONE, H. E. the GOVERNOR presiding.

SOCIAL; MUSICAL; SCIENTIFIC:—Addresses by representatives of communities and Delegates from Foreign Societies.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PALLONJEE RUTTONJEE Contractor of Bombay has contracted to purchase from BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esquire, MANOCKJEE CAWASJEE PETIT, Esquire and SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT FIRST BARONET the premises hereunder mentioned viz:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Byculla near the Maratha Plague Hospital in the Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 295-297, New Nos 1314, 1331, old survey No 430,430, and New Survey No. 1-3634 containing by admeasurement 29707 square yards the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Street No. 811 Parel Road and Ward No 7453-46 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a Public Passage on the West partly by the property of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Coy and partly by the property of J. J. Pereira on the North, partly by a Public passage and partly by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee Pawvalla and on the south by a Public passage and which said land was formerly and is now in the possession of the said vendors.

All persons having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance sale mortgage lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims—Dated this 14th day of January 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, ETC. AT THE CASTLE PARK ARSENAL FORT BEHIND THE TOWN HALL.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand common, pawlins (unserviceable) helmets single stick, brass pig unserviceable blankets doscootee old iron lot scrap, binoculars boxes amount tin lined, two double pole Field Officers I P complete tents, gunnies, tape cotton, canvas plain, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale,

BONA FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE AND UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Under instructions from Syed Sirdar Alikhan and with the consent of Hormusji N Vakil. Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st, SUNDAY, the 22nd, TUESDAY, the 24th, and WENESDAY, the 25th January, at 1 p m, each day, sell by public Auction at "Cozy Corner," at the bottom of Doongersey Road Malabar Hill, the whole of the superb household furniture of solid mahogany ordered out from England through Maple & Co, Norris & Co, Oetzman & Co, and others and the very valuable teakwood mahogained French-polished furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by Wimbridge & Co, John Roberts & Co, and Brealaur & Co. consisting of complete suites for drawing-room boudoir and bed room furniture covered with the latest art fabrics of the finest quality large full size slate billiard table with lamps, cues and mahogany combination, cabinet complete made to special order by Wright & Co, London, the dining room furniture consisting of handsome side-board in choice wood. Dinner wagons, large telescopic dining table to sit 60 persons, chairs, &c, to match superb electroplated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe) consisting of entree and bacons dishes, cruet stands, butter pots jugs, tea and coffee sets, tray spoons and forks, tantalus &c. one handsome sweet toned mahogany Boudoir Grand piano by "Erard," very handsome porcelain dinner and desert services of the first quality, hand painted numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kananga Doulton Limoges Dresden and Crown Derby ware, rich minton pedestals and pots of handsome colors marble vases of all sizes very rich fine quality velvet and Brussels carpets.

A large collection of oil paintings and oleographs by eminent painters Mezzotints engravings marble busts and statuets and terra-cotta figures, large rich English clocks, chimes, Westminster and Cambridge very handsome gas chandeliers of single double and treble lights and wall lamps, one English-built rubber tyred brougham, and one English-built rubber tyred vis-a-vis by Charles Windover one rubber tyred vis-a-vis and one rubber tyred mail phaeton (Hungarian made) one large English-built rubber tyred gentleman brake &c., &c.

Catalogue are published; and the property on view.

N.B.—The carriages will be sold on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., and the plants will be sold on Thursday the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th January, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Warl Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p. m., at the Warl Bunder Goods Depot—

a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings bags of grain, seeds cottonseeds kurra, chana, castorol cakes, bundles of bagging, jagree, iron hoops, bars, pipes box vinegar, luggage, printed papers, country soap, box of saddle, zinc slabs, paint, linseed oil, sweet oil, corrugated iron sheets, iron plates, cask washing soda, cigars, old umbrellas, copper sheets, bags of tea, marble stone, bale piece, goods, hats, coal tar, pieces of iron machinery picking cotton, old records and waste papers, heaps of loose grain sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "TO BE CALLED FOR" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCHS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service." SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED CLERK.—Must be well experienced and smart at calculations and account and a first class correspondent. Good prospects to a useful man. State terms and submit copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 1611 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

The views of the harbour and surrounding neighbourhood are unsurpassed for beauty and variety.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A PEARL NECKLACE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Alia ux Hyderalli and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Ismail Munshi—

1 pearl necklace of one string, containing 59 pearls, weighing about 81 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The necklace is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables chairs, teapoys, sofas, easy chairs, hat and bookstands cupboards, wardrobe, almyrah, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables.

1 Gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 D B hammerless 12 bore ball and shot gun.
186 copying books and 87 bottles of ink (for copying letters without the use of water, pens, brush or moisture pad).
1 pair of crown pigeons.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-han vis-a-vis
1 light dog-cart.
1 French polished office almirah.
1 Bay Arab horse about 5 years old 14 hands.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 17th instant at 1 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 44 Upper Colaba opposite the Observatory the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood diningroom drawing room, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others such as drawing room suite of settee and chairs lined silk tapestry, chester field sofas an easy chair, cabinet, marble top tables and teapoys, and bookstands, mirror door almira, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawer, clothes press bedroom sofa, Kashmir ice box, dining table on castors, English clock striking hour and half hour, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, Majolica Jardinieres, R O lamps, sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co., in good order Goats and Militar saddles complete etc. the property of Major T E CARTE, Royal Garrison Artillery, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

High Court.
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 411 of 1900.

Soleman Hassam and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haji Ahmed Haji Cosman and another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 18th day of June, 1903, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms TO MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1905, at 2 p.m., by order of Messrs. Minchcher A. Vakil and Ardesir Merwanji Madon, the Special Commissioners appointed by the said Decree, the gold and silver ornaments, belonging to the estate of the late Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, deceased, consisting of gold bangles, wristlets, neck and head ornaments, nose and ear rings, silver anklets, tora, lungar, athasia and janjri.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money shall be deposited with the Auctioneers at the time of sale and balance shall be paid and delivery of ornaments shall be taken within 3 days from the date of sale in default whereof the ornaments shall be resold on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The ornaments are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS AND FERN HOUSE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, such as varieties of palms, maiden hair and other ferns, roses, crotons, begonias, chrysanthemums, Marantas, cacti, also large fern house the property of V. MILWARD BASON, Esq.

The plants are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood, dining room, drawing room, office and bed room furniture, by Roberts and others rich crockery and glassware and cutlery, also H. C. heavy one International Library of Famous literature in glass cabinet with portfolio, containing 12 photographs, superior Cawnpore Kapis Mill durrie carpets made to order, 20 by 25 and 40 by 25 ft table ornaments, fancy curtains, Singer's sewing machine in case, both nearly new in good order, rubber tyred Park victoria in perfect condition with pair of well matched bay walers quiet and fast and English double harness quite new, gent's bicycle, &c., the property of V. Milward Bason, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th January 1905.

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2 months hence ..... 27 7-16 = + 1-16
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EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·14 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin do. ..... 20·43 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-2 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
4 " " " " ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-4 per cent = +1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = unchanged
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras, Rs. 28,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal £ 3-4d
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0
COPPER—
Coffee in New York. 8 7-8
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Moravia.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000
Gold do	£ 180,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed very steady. East Indian quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 3·80. Egyptian F, G, F, Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 11,000. Futures closed very steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·70	3·73	3·76
— 2	— 2	— 2
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·79	3·81	3·84
— 3	— 3	— 3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·86	3·87	3·89
— 3	— 4	— 4

Receipts at U S Ports 23,000
Do. last year 23,000
Exports to Great Britain 14,000
Do. do Continent 3,000
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 17·20+10
Futures, month of March ..... 6·58+6
Do. do. July ..... 7·07+8
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 6 7-8
Futures, month of April ..... 6·81 +8
Do, do. July ..... 6·95 +8
Tone at close ..... Steady.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports 178,000
" exports to Great Britain 100,000
" " Continent 93,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports 958,000
" " interior ports 716,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 13th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	9,667 bales.
Wheat	11,146 cwts.
Linseed	1,840 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,556 "
Gingellyseed	12,981 "
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts	1,015 "
Castorseed	677 "
Rice	7,561 "
Myrabolams	4,984 "
Cottonseed	5,126 "
Mowraseed	923 "
Gram	1,373 "
Joowar	4,161 "
Maize	1,527 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,53,600
Gold Coin	Rs. 52,500
494 Bars of Silver Ex s s Caledonia from London	

BOMBAY, JAN. 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 192 1-2
Japan 30 do do Jan.-Feb. 148
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet,
Cash ..... 97·11
1st Settlement 1st February... 97·11
Money Market.—Tone steadier.
BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5 do
Bank of Bengal do	10th November	6 do
Bank of Madras do	6th July.....	4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 6 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore. Ready. 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 5 10 11
Castorseed—Tone firm.
Ready 27
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.
Howree Khandeish..... Rs. 38
15 per cent Mixed..... Rs. 37 1-2
25 per cent " ..... Rs. 36 1-2
50 per cent " ..... Rs. 35
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 33

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	dull.
Estimated sales .....bales	4,000
Imports ..... do.	7,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
3·70	3·73	3·76
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·79	3·81	3·84
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
July-Aug	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·86	3·87	3·89
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The market has been quieter in Bombay to-day. Official quotations are unaltered, but there is more inclination to sell on the part of dealers. The enquiry from buyers is very limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	168	158	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	171	161	...	14 do.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	176	170	...	25 do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	177	171	...	14 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	170	164	25 do.
Do. do. ...	...	171	165	14 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	}			
Karanja do. do. do.	}	178	172	... 25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do.	}	180	174	... 14 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)		179	173	... 25 do.
Do. do. ...		181	175	... 13 do.
Broach (M.-G.)		200	...	... 25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...		...	...	195 15/25 do.
Bhownugger do. ...		186	176	169 25 May
Do (M.-G.) ...		183	173	166 do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...		178	171	... Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S G) ...		...	...	186 Apl.-May 25
Western		...	...	177 do.
Bengal (M. -G.) ...		172	162	... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab ...		174	164	... 14 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...		...	172	166 25 do.
Do do. ...		...	173	167 13 do.
Nagpore and Kampti (M.-G.)		181	175	... 25 do.
Do. do. ...		183	177	... 13 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...		188	178	171 15/25 May
Do. (H.-G.) ...		185	175	118 do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year closed on 31st December states :—

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,45,257-4-4 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year 3,20,153-0-8 making together, Rs.10,65,410-5-0 which they have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0, Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0, transferred to Fund for Losses, Rs. 2,00,000-0-0, transferred Dead Stock Rs. 25,000-0-0 transferred on account of Pension Fund Rs. 25,000-0-0 carried forward Rs. 2,15,410-5-0 and total Rs. 10,65,410-5-0.

There was a fair demand for money during the greater part of the half-year and the Bank's funds were well employed. The official rate of interest averaged 3-82 per cent. The sum transferred to the fund for losses is intended as a provision for future contingencies. During the half-year Mr. J. Fairclough was appointed a director in place of Mr. William Greaves who resigned owing to his departure for Europe.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... very steady
Bursts ..... quiet
Good Showings ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols 88 9-16
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2per cent Sterling Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 85 5-8
Bar Silver 27 11-16

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

DARING JEWELLERY ROBBERY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sitaram Bholaram aged 50 years, Baloo Chain aged 60 and Gopaldas Girdharlal aged 35, residing at Khumbharwada, stood charged with committing robbery by taking a pair of warias valued at Rs. 35 from the person of Nihalchand Fomaji, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The complainant's story was that he was a servant in the jewellery shop of K. Chandujee, where the accused No 3 came to him at about 4-30 p.m. on the 19th ultimo and said that his (the complainant's) master had agreed to sell him a pair of warias which his master had bought for Rs. 35 a few days before. The accused further asked complainant to go with him to his place with the ornaments saying he would pay for them there. Leaving one Pratab in the shop the complainant took the hair of the warias and went with the accused to Kumbharwada 3rd Lane. The accused then took him to a room in the second floor of a house in the lane where there were accused Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 then introduced the complainant to No. 2 telling him to give the complainant Rs. 36. While this conversation was going on accused No. 1 snatched the ornaments which were wrapped in a piece of cloth out of the complainant's hand. The complainant resisted and between them the ornaments were broken, No. 1 then struck him on the face with a shoe and No. 2 struck him with his fist. No. 1 then seized him by the throat thereatened him and forced him to write two receipts to say that there was no money due to him for the ornament on stamped papers which the accused produced. The three accused then again assaulted the complainant.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. No. 3 said he was a jewellery broker. When he was passing the complainant's shop, the latter called him and said he wanted some money. The accused said he would get him some money on advance. The complainant then produced the warias and anklets and wanted Rs. 125 advanced thereon. The accused tested the ornaments with a file and acid and found them to be spurious. He thereupon refused to advance him any money on the jewellery. But the complainant urged him and showed his willingness to go with him to his place, where the accused introduced him to accused No. 2, who said he did not know the complainant and therefore could not advance him any money. The complainant said he would redeem his ornaments in four months if he were advanced Rs. 75. Accused No. 2 said that he could not wait so long, thereupon the complainant passed him a stamped receipt authorising the accused to do what they liked with the ornaments.

The Magistrate after reviewing the evidence at great length convicted all the accused. He sentenced the first and the third accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300 each, or in default to undergo a further six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

OVERCROWDING OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read MR. GHAMAT's letter and Mr. Dastur's reply to it published in your issue of date. I fully concur in all that Mr. G hamat has said, and should have refrained from taking part in the controversy, but for Mr. Dastur's letter, which I think, is beside the mark and shows unnecessary temper.

The question is not whether, some barristers engage law-touts or "trudge out pompously from first class compartments of local trains at Bombay to be there received by the touts." But the question is whether there is a surfeit of pleaders which needs checking. The portraiture of the legal profession as given by Mr. Ghamat in his letter is extremely fair, and I fail to find in it the sinister and generalised insinuations of dishonesty and dishonor to the legal practitioners of which Mr. Dastur has complained. Mr. Dastur is admittedly a laymen, and as such cannot have any adequate conception of the deplorable state of the legal profession at present. It is only the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches him.—Yours, &c.

A HIGH COURT PLEADER.

Bombay 14.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th and 12th Silver Spoon Competitions of this Club took place at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday morning, at 500 and 600 yards. Owing to the Rifle Range being, otherwise, engaged on Saturday morning, the 21st instant, the next shoot will be notified by Post Card.

The following are the scores made on Saturday last.—

	Score 500 yards.
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry V.....	33a
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R.....	33b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	30b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V	29
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V.....	28
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry V	27
Gunner J Woodall, B V A.....	25
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R	24
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, B V R.....	21

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon.
b Handicapped 4 points

	Score 600 yards.
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R.....	33a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	31b
Gunner J Woodall B V A	26
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry V	25
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V.....	25
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R.....	24
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	23
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry V.....	22
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, B V R	12

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon
b Handicapped 4 points

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DOE—WYATT—Dec 28, at St Michael and All Angels Pirbright, A Doe, of Forest Gate, to Anne Louisa, daughter of the late J Wyatt, of the India Office.
HARWOOD—HOPKINSON—Dec 27, at the Manchester Cathedral, G Harwood, M P of Bolton, and South Audley Street, London, to Ellen, daughter of A Hopkinson, K C, vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester.
HILL—BOWEN—Dec 21, at the parish church, Newera Pembrokeshire, Major E T Hill, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, son of the late Sir E S Hill, K C B, M P Rookwood, Llandaff, to Florence Muriel daughter of Mr and Mrs G Bowen.
PEASE—HUDLESTON—Dec 22, at St Mark's Marylebone Road, J G Pease, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the late T Pease, and of Mrs Pease, of Cote Bank, Westbury on Trym, to Winifred Amy, daughter of the late Col J Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps of Newton Abbot.
VIZARD—ALLSOP—Dec 19, at St Matthew's Church Ealing Common, Staff Surg A H H Vizard, M D, R N son of A Vizard, late of Halifax Nova Scotia, to Agnes, daughter of the late E C Allsop.

DEATHS.

BLAXALL—Dec 23, at Clan Lodge, Bath, Dr F A Blaxall retired fleet surgeon Royal Navy, late Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board aged 78.
CHAFFEY—Dec 18, at Townsend, Odcombe Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, Major J Chaffey late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, of Prince Hill Wartice, Devizes, Wilts.
COWIE—Dec 21, at Bayswater, Florence Helen, wife of Col T R Cowie, Indian Army.
LEACROFT—Dec 19, at Harting Street, Derby J W Leacroft M B son of the late Lieut Col Leacroft of Matlock late of Peckenham, Worcestershire aged 73.
LYELL—Dec 21, at Ruckmans, Oakwood Hill Surrey, Rosamond Frances Anna Lyell and Katherine M Lyell.
MC BRIDE—Dec 22, at Oakhill Road, Putney, Capt E E McBride, late 98th Regt of Glendonagh, Midleton co Cork aged 67.
STEWART—Dec 26, at Redcliffe Square Col C E Stewart, C B C M G C I E Indian Staff Corps retired late his Majesty's Consul General at Odessa, aged 63.
WALSH—Dec 19, at Exeter Jeanie Frances daughter of Lieut-Col and Mrs Walsh of Leafield, Teignmouth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHN—January 11, at Agra, the wife [of Mr G A John, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

POCOCK—WALLER—January 4, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev H T Wheeler, assisted by the Rev C F Andrews, Cambridge Mission, Malcolm Robertson Pocock 28th Punjabis, to Olive, eldest daughter of F Crichton Waller, 3, Civil Lines, Delhi.

DEATHS.

COOPER—January 5, at Fyzabad, Harry Ashley Cooper, Major, 62nd Punjabis, aged 37 years
MORGAN—January 7, at Umballa, Charles Morgan, Engine Driver, East Indian Railway, dearly beloved husband of Maggie Stuart, late of Bathgate, Scotland, aged 32nd year

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurities such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.
Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.
Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 5-53m, 8-16s. Low water, 0-29m., 1-8s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay University Senate, election of Provisional Syndics, 5 p. m.
Hindu Ladies' Social Club, annual meeting, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, 5 p. m.
Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.—Mr. Modi's paper for the Centenary will be read on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 4 p.m. instead of this afternoon as previously notitified.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall on Wednesday, the 11th January, when the following proposition was made by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla and carried unanimously that Mr. Edaljee Byramsha Horriwalla be Vice-President of the Broach Municipality in place of Mr. Wolf for a period of two years.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per extra s.s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.—Mails for Nat, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umblati via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow. A Supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7 p.m., on the 18th.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—For entrance to the Institute there were 224 applicants as follows :—79 matriculated, 20 whose forms were received too late and 125 for the Entrance Examination. Out of the candidates for the Entrance Examination 38 were declared as passed for Mechanical Engineering, 11 for Electrical Engineering, and 24 for Cotton Manufacture. The names of the successful candidates have been posted at the Institute. Those not posted have failed and therefore cannot be admitted. The number of applications for admission has been exceptionally great, far exceeding the accommodation available.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc. for the month of December, Messrs. N. Powell and Co. Rs. 25 for sweets; Dr. S.J. Pereira Archbishop of Damaun Rs. 50 for Christmas ; Bai Mithebai Dharamshi Rs. 10 and sweets ; Mr. Jivandas Bawabhai Rs. 25 ; through the Rev. Fr. George, S. J. Rs. 152 for Christmas ; Mr. S Kiddle Rs. 5 for sweets ; the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat Rs. 25 and Major Baynes Rs. 15 ; and Messrs. Karamshi Chotha, Tokershi Moolji Pragji Goculdas, Khetoo Anand, Moolji Bhawanidass Barbhaya and Manekji Jethabhai Vardhaman, sweets.

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Motibai, a Mahomedan widow, aged sixty, who resided with her son in Abdul Rahiman Street. The evidence showed that the deceased had been subject to fits for the last two years. She occasionally got in angry moods, when she used to abuse people and threatened to take her life. She was also in bad health. She was missed from home on Wednesday evening and on a search being made for her, her body was found floating in Babcock Tank on the following day. There were no marks of violence on the body and all the ornaments she used to wear were found safe on her person. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MONEY MADE HIM MAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday at Vincent Road, regarding the death of Pedro Pereira, a fitter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway. The evidence showed that for the last six months the deceased's mind had been affected owing to his pay having been increased. He entertained ambitious ideas and talked about building a Church. The symptoms increased and he wandered about aimlessly. Pereira was missed from home on Thursday and on a search being made his body was found floating in the hot water tank of Kohinoor Mill on Friday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

OVERDOSE OF NUX VOMICA.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rallatbai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two, residing in Shaik Memon Street. The evidence showed that the deceased had been ailing from stomach trouble for the last six months and in order to alleviate her suffering she used to take doses of nux vomica. On Saturday morning she was suddenly taken ill. Dr. A. J. Mehta was sent for, who examined her and found her suffering from tetanic spasms. She died soon afterwards. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to the deceased having taken an overdose of nux vomica. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING MILLS.—On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, put up the Sorab Manufacturing Mills for sale by public auction at the Company's Mill premises at Dadur, by order of the trustees for the debenture-holders of the Company. There were about twenty-five bidders present. The proceedings commenced with a bid of one lakh of rupees which rose to Rs. 2,10,000 by bids of 1 lakh of rupees which rose to Rs. 210,000. The bidding rate was then reduced to Rs. 5 000 till a sum of Rs. 2,15,000. The offers then rose by bids of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,18,000, when no further advance was made. As the last bid was much below the reserve price it was resolved to withdraw the property. The highest bid offered was from Mr. Bradbury of Messrs Bradbury Brady and Co., with whom Mr. H. M. Mehta was a strong competitor.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programmes of music this evening at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder during the dinner hour.

March	The Loyal Legion	P D Sousa
Overture	Iran	C E Coutsaun
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Selection	Nacnthager in Granada	C Kronten
Japanese Masurka	La Monsene	L Gaume
Patonaise	Masken	Faust
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Galop	Carillon	Lemiur

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following is the Band programme to be played by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles to-day :—

From 5 to 7 p.m.

March	Where Glory Leads	Bingoon
Overture	Banner and Ditcher	Suppe
Selection	Go dollers	Sullivan
Valse	[illegible] Dorse	Waldteufel
Selection	The Casino G[illegible]	Englander
Galop	Narren	Gunge

From 9 to 11 p.m.

March	Frisen Goweyt	Bliss
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Valse	Soulre d'Avril	Defredt
Selection	Carnvalia	Williams
Song	Hymenen	Nordhum
Polka	The Jolly Little Joy	Gouvelart

STORY OF A RING.—Ganpat Mahadoo, a Hindu was charged at the instance of Inspector Hassan, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, with stealing a gold ring of the value of Rs. 23 from the finger of one Damaji Dhondoo, while the latter was asleep in the verandah of his house on Thursday night last. The accused denied having stolen the ring and stated that it was forcibly put in his hand.—As it appeared to the Court that it was impossible for the accused to remove the ring from the complainant's finger in the manner alleged, his Worship asked the complainant to put the ring on his finger and to show to the Court how it had been removed. This the complainant was unable to do, because the ring did not fit his finger. He tried the ring twice on his finger, but could not get it on as it was too small for the finger. This fact raised a reasonable doubt in the mind of the Court as to whether the accused had removed the ring in the way stated by the Court. The accused was therefore given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Bartley charged one Rajaram Narayen, a Hindu, with stealing four silver armlets of the value of Rs. 80, belonging to Kanoo Balia, a cart-driver, residing at Kamatipoora. The evidence showed that the accused was introduced to the complainant by a co-villager about two weeks ago and the complainant took him in as a boarder. On Thursday last, the complainant's wife missed the ornaments from her box and informed her husband about it. The latter made inquiries and handed over the accused to the police. The accused made a statement which led to the recovery of the armlets from two persons with whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 56. The accused admitted the offence stating that he had opened the box with the key which was kept at a certain place in the room and extracted the ornaments. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A GUEST.—Mohunje Premji, who resides on the first floor of a house at Bezar Road, Kamatipoora, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 575 from a locked cupboard in his room on the 10th instant. The Police enquiries showed that one Hirji Udhowji, a Gujarati carpenter, came to Bombay with his family on the 6th instant and requested the complainant to accommodate them in his house. The complainant consented and gave them a room in which the cupboard containing the ornaments was kept. On the afternoon of the 10th instant Udhowji and his family locked the door of the room with a padlock and went out informing the complainant that they were going to see the exhibition. As they did not return in the evening, the complainant became suspicious and at 9 o'clock next morning opened the room in the presence of a "punch" when he found the cupboard had been opened with the key which the complainant's mother had mislaid and the property had disappeared.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Nathooram Dhondoo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Bartley, before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, with causing hurt to Hada Hema, a sweeper employed in a stable at Kamatipoora. It appears that the complainant while returning home, committed nuisance near a house belonging to one Balmukand Baldeo in 1st Lane, Kamatipoora. Balmukand remonstrated with the complainant and while the altercation was going on between them, the accused, who lived in the same street, came out of his house with a bamboo stick and struck the complainant several blows with it, causing serious injuries on his head, arms and legs. The complainant fell down unconscious. The assailant was given in police custody and the injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. He denied the charge which, he said, had been brought against him on account of the enmity existing between him and Balmukan. He, however, called no evidence to corroborate his statement. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Goolam Hoosein Ismail, a Mahomedan, was charged before the same Magistrate, by Inspector Aldridge, with assaulting Abdul Enus, a mill-hand of De Lisle Road. The evidence showed that on Thursday afternoon, Abdul was standing near a shop in Elphinstone Road, when the accused went up and asked him for a rupee. Abdul refused the demand ; whereupon the accused dealt him three blows and ran away. The complainant pursued him and had him arrested by the police. The complainant was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed. The accused in his defence stated that when he asked for money, the complainant abused him and called him "soor." He thereupon struck him. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MR. GULAM HOOSEN RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, barat-law, is one of the candidates for the seat in the Municipal Corporation rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil.

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Chairman.

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NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

TO suit the conveniences of the Judges, the following are the dates finally fixed for the commencement of the work of judgment in the different sections. The Judges will ordinarily commence their work at 9 a.m.

Date.	Section & Group.	Description.	Secretaries in charge who will accompany the Judges.
Jan 18	Sec 1. Group. I	Machinery ...	Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.
do 18	Do 2. do I	Machinery	Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.
do 18	Do 2. do II	Mechanical contrivances and Machine accessories.	Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.
do 18	Do 2. do III	Electricity	Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.
do 18	Do 2. do IV	Instruments ...	Mr. D. G. Padhye.
do 17	Do 2. do V	Materials used in construction and mineral products.	Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban C.I.E.
do 17	Do 2. do VI	Textile Fabrics	Mr. D. G. Padhye. Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy. Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gocouldas.
do 19	Do 2. do VII	Leather, Horn, and Paper.	Mr. N. H. Patuck.
do 19	Do 2. do VIII	Pottery, Porcelain and Glass.	Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.
do 23	Do 2. do IX	Metals	Mr. D. G. Padhye. Mr. Norottam Morarjee Gocouldas.
do 20	Do 2. do XI	Furniture and Decorations.	Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy. Mr. Norottam Morarjee Gocouldas.
do 19	Do 2. do XII	Fine Arts... ...	Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gocouldas. Mr. D. G. Padhye.
do 23	Do 2. do XIV	Miscellaneous.	Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gocouldas.
do 22	Do 2. do XV	Healtheries at 10-30 a. m.	Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban C.I.E. Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola.

VITHALDAS DAMODAR THACKERSEY,
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1905.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG AND THE PUNJAB.

SIR W. MACKWORTH YOUNG has devoted a portion of his leisure to writing, in a current Magazine of the Progress of the Punjab. He gives prominence to a consideration of "the great territorial change, the separation of the frontier" which took place shortly before he left the province. Sir Mackworth refrains from saying anything in regard to the desirability or otherwise of the change or of the manner in which it was effected. But he indicates his opinion sufficiently clearly in the first few sentences of his paper, wherein he says he will not attempt "any justification of the administration of the frontier by the Punjab Government during the concluding chapters of its authority." That history, he hopes will be written both because it is full of interest and instruction and because "Lord Curzon's minute, embodying his proposals, which was perhaps somewhat unfortunately given to the world, contained an indictment against the successive rulers and administrators of the Punjab which has little foundation in the facts of the case." This is pretty plain speaking for Sir Mackworth, but it is an observation which will be widely endorsed. When the facts are fully given he believes a just judgment will be formed upon them, and without anticipating the verdict Sir Mackworth makes further observations on "that slice of territory which, after having been administered for fifty-two years as part of the Punjab and having showed its fortunes and its gradual growth, has now been handed over to an officer whose primary duty will be that of Warden of the Indian North-west Frontier—an aspect of the question which has not received much attention, but one which is fraught with anxiety and will require to be carefully watched." Sir Mackworth was strongly opposed to the change. The new province is too small an administrative unit and the only way of enlarging it is to annex more of the tribal territory, of whose playfully blood-thirsty inhabitants we wrote at some length, a few days ago. So far no one advocates this step, but the day may come and with it a Viceroy who will follow precedent in going contrary to the opinions of his advisers.

Undoubtedly the post which Sir Mackworth Young describes as the Wardenship of the Frontier is a responsible one, and the officer who holds it must of necessity be a strong and capable man, a thorough diplomatist and a man of supreme tact, for even the last report, which deals with a comparatively uneventful period, demonstrated the force of Sir Mackworth's contention that the degree of interference necessary with the frontier tribes varies greatly according to circumstances. With the more distant and inaccessible tribes we have little to do so long as they abstain from raiding. With some, especially those which frequent British territory and have relations with our own subjects, we are called upon to exercise, from time to time, a quasi-jurisdiction, though the methods of British administration cannot always be used as the basis of such interference. The political change of the new province, Sir Mackworth very properly urges, will be the most anxious part of the duties of the new administration and in the eyes of the Foreign Office the most important. So much was conveyed in effect in the Administration Report issued last week, though we find no evidence to support Sir Mackworth's doubt that the internal administration of the segregated districts will be so carefully maintained as when they formed part of the Provincial organisation over which he once so successfully presided. Still, his judgment is sound and his criticism must command respect. He points out many apparent defects of the present arrangement, one of the most prominent of which is that the Political Department of the Government of India which is drawn upon from provincial officers has no training ground for administrative experience and cannot supply it otherwise than by systematically drawing upon other provinces. To the proposal to draw largely upon the Punjab for officers to fill special appointments, he points out that such an arrangement is objectionable for a permanence and has been found impossible in other cases. Yet he does not anticipate any immediate difficulty in maintaining a standard of efficiency in the staff for the simple reason that "Lord Curzon has taken from the Provincial Commission able junior officers for the important posts, passing over all the generation of frontier officers who seemed, by their standing and services, to be marked out for them and securing thereby continuity of administration for some years. But he ventures to prophesy that as the generation of officers, who have been reared in the Punjab and have learnt their frontier experience under the shadow of a thoroughly supervised provincial organisation, passed away, this defect will become apparent. By that time, doubtless, the main cause will have been lost sight of and critics will attribute the beams to the men of that day, not to the Government originally responsible for so disastrous a change.

The greatest mistake of the past decade is Sir Mackworth Young's description of the act of separation viewed solely as an administrative measure. Whether there was any political necessity for the change will always be a debatable question, though says Sir Mackworth, after giving us his views so unmistakably, there is no object to be gained in thrusting it out now. It is to be borne in mind, however, that no Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ever been invited to offer an opinion on the subject and the only call for information regarding the manner in which the Punjab Government had discharged its duties in this respect, which resulted in Sir Lepel Griffin's memorandum of 1876, was couched in a form which precluded any discussion of the merits of the system under which the Punjab Government had administered frontier affairs. There is no doubt much to be said on this subject, and the late Lieutenant-Governor hopes that some day it may be said. But it would be better to have it said now, that the subject may be fully discussed and precautions taken, in the light of the information which may be adduced, to prevent the catastrophe which we are to imagine is impending. Sir Mackworth is equally unsparing in his criticism of the Government of India's interference in other questions of importance in the Punjab. He objects to the proposal to remove the Phulkian States from the control of the Provincial Government, as he believes it would have most unfortunate consequences. It would result in constant friction and disorganisation. He protests against the proposal to abolish the post of Governor of the Aitchison College and the committal of the final executive authority to an educationalist. He holds up a warning finger in several directions, but those who imagine the late Lieutenant-Governor curses in an indiscriminate and comprehensive manner may find satisfaction in the fact that he approved of the Delhi Durbar and the grant of commissions in the army to cadets of good family belonging to the fighting races.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RAILWAYS.

THE railway authorities in India have, we believe, seriously considered the question of using automobile cars in certain places. At home the Great Northern Railway have been recently carrying out most interesting experiments in regard to the adoption of automobiles for thinly populated districts where steam hauled trains are unsatisfactory owing to the impossibility of reducing the staffs on the lines. The Great Northern Railway has a great number of branch lines passing through sparsely populated districts, the chief value of which consists in acting as feeders of the main line. The advantages of an automobile in these circumstances are obvious. The Company have been experimenting with a petrol car which represents a distinct advance in this type of vehicle and demonstrates its possibilities under special conditions. The designers have been able to utilise their special experience in the construction of electric tram-cars. This petrol railway-car has a seating capacity for thirty-two passengers, but already a car of a larger type is being constructed. As described by an engineering contemporary, it appears that the machinery of the car is assembled upon a frame, which is directly supported from the axles. It is thus entirely insulated from the body of the coach, so that even while standing at a station the noise and vibration from the engines is quite imperceptible to the passengers. The motive power consists of two engines which not only minimises the risk of breakdown, but gives a better distribution of weight. The engines are not, however, connected independently to the axles, although both axles are driven, but under normal circumstances drive on to a common longitudinal shaft, which is connected to the axles by bevelled gearing. The engines are connected through independent clutches to a common change speed-box from which the power is transmitted, by means of the longitudinal driving shaft into gear boxes suspended on each axle, and at this point the engine speed is reduced as required on the axles by means of single reduction gearing very similar to that used in the electric tramway motors. The engines are of the standard Daimler type, each capable of developing 36 h.p., running at full speed. A separate petrol tank is provided for each engine, and the combined capacity of these is equal to 400 car miles. With its full complement of passengers the car weighs less than sixteen tons. It has been designed for a normal speed of 30 miles an hour, but it has on several occasions attained a speed of over fifty miles. The car is lighted by electricity obtained from storage batteries, which also supply current for the ignition and magnetic clutches. The design of the complete car is such that, by jacking up the body, the underframe and machinery can be run out in the same manner that a truck can be taken from beneath a standard electric tramway car but in addition to this the frame containing the machinery can be dropped from its bearing on the axles without removing the truck from underneath the car body. The flexibility and facilities for overhauling and repairs are, therefore, everything that can be desired. It would seem to be eminently suitable as a car for branch and feeder lines in India.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE eager Japanese, who are spoiling for more naval victories, are naturally indignant at the prolonged stay of Rozhdestvensky's squadron at Madagascar. The unhasting fleet arrived at St. Marie on New Year's Day, and as the ships were reported to be in excellent condition in spite of having encountered heavy storms after leaving the Cape, Japan is quite within her rights in asking why France has permitted their stay at Madagascar for a fortnight. With Admiral Kamimura looking for him in the Indian Ocean, Admiral Rozhdestvensky is probably of opinion that the best thing that could happen to his ships would be a demand for disarmament or an order from St. Petersburg compelling return. The alternative is to come out into the Indian Ocean and take his chances. France has already had to insist on the disarmament of one of her ally's ships. The Russian cruiser Diana which escaped to Saigon declined to leave after a sufficient period had been allowed for coaling and necessary repairs, and she was obliged consequently to disarm. Admiral Rozdestvenatky, whose fleet includes four battleships of the latest type, can, however, scarcely put such an inglorious period to his remarkable cruise. As retreat round the Cape would be equally inglorious he must proceed to meet his waiting enemy. The Japanese fleet under Admiral Kamimura was reported to have arrived at the Island of Diego Garcia six days ago, and the scouts are now probably watching for the first indications of the Russian fleet off Madagascar. Kamimura's squadron is believed to consist of two battleships, four cruisers and twelve destroyers, none of which have taken part in the blockade of Port Arthur. They are accompanied by fifteen colliers and storeships. With the supplementary Baltic squadron still far from getting into touch with Rozhdestvensky, Admiral Botrovosky being now in the Red Sea, the Japanese have the advantage of being able to take the two squadrons in detail. The decision to meet the Russians in the Indian Ocean, so far from the Japanese base is not without risks but the Japanese have throughout conducted the war with an audacity born of skill and knowledge that has commanded success.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

SIR F. LUGARD'S report on the administration of Northern Nigeria for 1903 which has been recently issued is a document of much historical interest. Since the events it details, Great Britain has suffered the loss of a large slice of territory in that region in consequence of the Anglo-French Agreement, albeit the area relinquished was of little value to us. Sir F. Lugard shows that British rule has been quietly accepted in the areas effectively occupied by the conquest of the Emirate of Kano and the Sultanate of Sokoto, All danger was removed by the results of the fighting at Burmi, when the ex-Sultan of Sokoto who attempted a re-conquest was killed along with a number of prominent Fulanis. How the Fulanis then accepted the situation was shown by the absence of all interference with the Anglo-French Boundary Commission when working in an unexplored country among hostile tribes and protected only by a small escort. The complete pacification of so vast a region as Northern Nigeria is, however, a task that requires considerable time, and punitive expeditions are to be regarded as among the normal features of the administration. Meanwhile much progress is recorded and substantial results are following from the existence of British rule.

LADY JENKINS, and the other members of her Somaliland skikar-party returned to Bombay on Saturday, after a most successful and enjoyable fortnight's shoot.

THE wireless telegraphy experiments at Diamond Islands have proved a success, Mr. Simpson, of the Telegraph Department, having transmitted messages a distance of 150 miles. This should make communication between the Andamans and Burma quite feasible.

MR. SLY, Officiating Director-General of Agriculture, returns to Calcutta from Pusa prior to starting on an extensive tour. It is understood that Mr. Mollison, during his leave, Home, will visit the principal Agricultural Colleges with a view to drafting a curriculum for the Pusa Institute.

MR. MEYER, the newly appointed Financial Secretary, will continue to hold the post of Editor in India of the "Imperial Gazetter" pending a permanent appointment to the post. Unless it is considered necessary to call in an English expert, Mr. Geidt, the author of the Bengal Census Report, would seem to be clearly indicated as the man to put on Mr. Meyer's armour.

THE members of the Survey Committee who are now visiting Southern India, will leave Madras on the morning of the 17th Jan. for Bangalore, where they are expected to stay three days. Their next camp will be Secunderabad, and after a halt of three days there Poona and Bombay will be visited. From Bombay they will proceed to Calcutta, reaching there on the 5th proximo. After ten days' stay in Calcutta the Committee will proceed to the United Provinces.

PLAYERS of Bridge in India should note that the the new rules of the game were to come into force at Home on the 1st instant. The two most important changes are that a trick once turned and quitted cannot be looked at and that Dummy can no longer direct attention to a lead out of the wrong hand by the dealer. Dummy henceforth will be left with but one function—to save the revoke-penalty by asking the usual question when his partner renounces in error. Both these alterations are to be commended as they should serve to quicken up the play.

THE Ganges is apparently still to remain unbridged from Benares to the Bay of Bengal, the railways to the north and south of the river continuing to rely upon ferries for the interchange of passenger and goods traffic. It seemed as if the project for a bridge at Godagiri, due north of Murshidabad, would come to the front this year, but it has been postponed for the time. The position may be briefly explained. There is now under construction, on the broad gauge, a line from Ranaghat junction on the Eastern Bengal system to Lalgola on the southern bank of the Ganges opposite Godagiri. It was at this point that the crossing of the river was to be made, and Mr. Spring prepared plans and estimates for the work a few years ago. The bridge and its approaches were put at 6·6 miles in length and the cost at 220 lakhs, an enormous sum. Further, the construction of a line on the metre gauge from Godagiri to Katihar, via Malda, about 155 miles in length, was to be undertaken. The object in view was to give another route to Calcutta, and thus to place the metre-gauge systems north of the Ganges in better touch with the port of Bengal. There would have been a break of gauge at Godagiri just as there now is at Sara, where a ferry-service exists. The Ranaghat-Lalgola branch is well in hand, and the Secretary of State has just sanctioned the Godagiri-Katihar line. At the same time, however, he has ordered the question of the Godagiri bridge to be held in suspense until the two lines have been finished, and experience has shown how traffic will be affected by the linking of Ranaghat with Katihar with a ferry at Godagiri. If this route attracts an immense volume of traffic, in spite of the break of gauge, justification will be found for a bridge even if it costs 220 lakhs. It may be mentioned that in November 1903 the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the balance of advantages in the matter of bridging the Ganges were in favour of the Sara site, and they actually recommended the construction of a bridge there. The cost was estimated at 130 lakhs or 90 lakhs less than that of the Godagiri project. Pending a decision on the point a proposal for a waggon-ferry at Sara was considered, but this has been rejected on the score of expense. The existing arrangements will therefore remain in force and the Ganges will continue to separate the broad and metre-gauge systems of Bengal for several years to come. A timid policy seems to have been followed by the Secretary of State, who has apparently been dismayed by the estimates submitted in the case of the two rival bridges. The Calcutta merchants must be greatly disappointed at the shelving of the Sara project, and they should renew their demand for one bridge at any rate, irrespective of the site that may be chosen.

LANGUAGES IN THE NAVY.

A WEAK SPOT IN BRITAIN'S ARMOUR OF EFFICIENCY.

[BY H. O. WILSON.]

IN Plymouth Sound there was lying a Portuguese warship on a visit to our shores. On the previous day the captain had slipped in going down the accommodation ladder of a British warship in the port, and had a narrow escape of seriously injuring himself. Naval etiquette and ordinary politeness ordained that the British commander should send next afternoon to inquire into the state of the Portuguese officer's health. So a naval lieutenant and several junior officers in full uniform came abroad with a message from their chief.

They were received by the Portuguese officers with low bows and graceful words of welcome—in French. And then the difficulty commenced, writes Mr. H. O. Wilson in the "Daily Express." Neither the gallant British Lieutenant nor any one of his companions could speak a word of Portuguese; the Portuguese captain could not speak English, though he was perfectly at home with either French or Spanish. Then the British officer, blushing and stammering, faltered out a few words of execrable French. It was quite unintelligible jargon, but the Portuguese officer bowed, and murmured some complimentary phrases in the language of Moliere. But it was no good, they fell upon uncomprehending ears. Finally, a junior officer on the Portuguese ship had to be sent for. He spoke English fluently, and thenceforth it was comparatively plain sailing, for he acted as interpreter with ease and success.

This incident is perhaps trifling of itself, but it illustrates in principle a striking defect in the education of our naval officers. Imagine for a moment that we were at war with a naval Power. What in times of peace is merely the cause of embarrassing incidents like the foregoing might very easily become a matter of grave importance to the British Navy.

POSSIBLE DANGER.

Suppose a vessel of the Portuguese fleet, acting in co-operation with ours, had overhauled the warship of which our gallant young lieutenant was a member of the staff with the object of imparting some important information regarding the movements of a hostile fleet. Suppose the young Portuguese officer who spoke English had been absent.

It may be urged that this is an extreme case to imagine; but when it is stated that not one British naval officer in fifty can speak a word even of French, and that what is true of French is true to an even greater extent of other languages, it will be seen that the prospect of such a contretemps is by no means remote.

The advisability of encouraging the study of Japanese among naval officers has recently been put forward, but so far nothing has been done to carry it into effect. A gentleman perfectly competent to teach the tongue of our allies offered his services for what would be considered a very small consideration, but his offer was declined on the ground that it was undesirable further to burden the rising generation of officers with additional subjects of study. The fact that young officers in the Navy are allowed to devote not more than one hour a week to the study of French would seem to indicate that there is very good ground for declining the study of Japanese.

SOLDIERS STUDY JAPANESE.

In the Army rather more encouragement has been given to officers to learn the language of our allies. A number of officers are to be chosen each year who will be required to undergo a three months' course of study in Japanese at King's College, after which they are to proceed to Japan for twelve months' residence. During this period they are to be examined in colloquial knowledge and writing and translating from and into Japanese. The first batch of officers to enter into this arrangement has already left for Japan, and the future prosecution of the scheme is to depend upon the results they achieve.

The plan has been arranged upon the basis of that in vogue in regard to European languages, but the military authorities have altogether lost sight of the fact that there is no European language—and probably no other Oriental language with the exception of Chinese—which presents one tithe of the difficulty which European students of Japanese have to overcome. At least seven or eight years are exclusively devoted in Japanese schools to the teaching of reading and writing to the Japanese themselves. Student interpreters in the British Consular service are required to pass only an elementary examination in easy reading and speaking at the end of two years' residence in Tokyo, and before being qualified for promotion to the rank of Vice-Consul they have to pass another examination, which has never yet been passed by any member of the service in less than four years.

COLLOQUIAL KNOWLEDGE.

These facts, it is to be feared, seem almost to exclude the possibility of our military and naval officers becoming proficient in the language of Japan by the plan which is at present under consideration. But residence among the Japanese for a year or two would enable them to acquire a sufficient colloquial knowledge of the tongue for all practical purposes, apart from reading and writing. Perhaps when the Japanese reform their language by adopting a European alphabet a couple of years' study may enable Europeans to reach Japanese.

On the general subject of the lack of linguistic ability in the Navy, we might learn a profitable lesson from almost any navy in the world. In the Japanese service, for instance, almost every officer, from an ensign upwards, speaks English or French, or both. On every important warship there will be found among the officers men who speak almost every civilised tongue. Thus one officer will speak French, another English, another Russian, another German, and so on.

In the war between Japan and Russia nothing has been more marked in regard to the extraordinary efficiency of the Japanese navy than this. When the Japanese cut out the refugee destroyer Retshitelny at Chifu the Japanese officer who boarded her spoke fluent Russian to her commander. When British, French or German merchantman have been "held up" on suspicion of carrying contraband the Japanese officers have never been at a loss through lack of ability to speak the language of their captives. Thus many difficulties which have arisen or when the Russians made similar seizures have been avoided.

In the United States navy, and in that of Germany, languages are considered of paramount importance, and at the present time, when reform and efficiency are the watchwords of the British Navy, it seems fitting that due consideration should be given to this subject.

COMPETITION is the soul of modern journalism. The Christmas boot fund opened by one contemporary has been followed by a still more enterprising paper with a subscription list for Santa Claus stockings.

A FEW weeks ago, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily express" stated that M. de Plehve's assassin had escaped from gaol, but the Russian police would find a prisoner when the time came for the trial. Recently a man stated to be the assassin and another man, his accomplice, were sentenced to imprisonment in Siberia. The "Express" Zurich correspondent has since had an interview with a man who says he is Karl George Sasonoff, the assassin of the Russian Minister, and, despite the correspondent's first doubts, convinced him that he really was the man who committed the deed. Sasonoff's object in seeking an interview was to bring the actual facts to the public notice, in order, if possible, to save the innocent man. His parents, he said, were murdered by Plehve's agents and, in consequence, he joined the Terrorists. When he threw the bomb which killed the Minister he was knocked senseless, and when he recovered consciousness he found himself in gaol. His friends had promised to rescue him, but as several days passed without any sign he lost heart. On Aug. 6, a gaoler entered, and after being manacled he was given into the custody of an officer. He was then pushed into a carriage and driven away. It was not until then that he discovered he was in the hands of friends.

MANCHURIA RAIDERS.

COSSACK ATTACKS REPULSED.

BRITISH COLLIERS CAPTURED.

TSAR AND PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Admiral Botrovosky's supplementary Baltic quadron has left Suez.

Reuter (Tokio) says an official report dated, 12th st. states that the Japanese Cavalry on Wednesday orning, encountered four Russian squadrons Tangmasa to the south-west of Liao-yang om they repulsed with heavy losses after a four urs' fight.

Two thousand Russian Cavalry attacked Niuch-ng the same afternoon. The Japanese retired, being subsequently reinforced, they drove off the my whom they are still pursuing.

Eight Russian squadrons, an Infantry regiment twelve guns surrounded the Commissariat tion at Niuchwang to the North of Yengkow on 12th, but were repulsed losing at least eighty n. Steps are being taken to intercept the raiders' eat.

General Stoessel bade farewell to the troops at t Arthur to-day. He thanked all for their heroic nce and said the Japanese terms were the best ould obtain.

He accepted all blame for the surrender.

A Japanese cruiser has captured the British ier Roseley en route for Vladivostock.

The following telegram was received on Friday t from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, sul for Japan in Bombay :—

A Russian detachment with twelve guns and t squadrons appeared and attacked our Commis-at station at Newchiadtung on the 12th, but was ulsed on all sides. A small body of the Russian alry on the night of the 11th instant crept in the cts of Anshantien, Haicheng and Yinkow, xino and slightly destroyed the Railway which r has been immediately repaired.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Russians left 62 lled and six wounded at Niuchwang. Their total ualties there and at Niuchantnu are estimated at 0 and the Japanese at sixteen.

The Japanese stores and magazines were not maged.

The Japanese have captured the British collier thington bound to Vladivostock.

General Stoessel arrived at Nagasaki this after-on where he was welcomed by the Governor and a rd of honor.

The Japanese press and the public are sharply icising France for permitting the prolonged stay he Russian fleet at Madagascar.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says the raiders have traversed neutral territory west he Liao and occupied the old town of Niuchwang.

The Tsar in an Order of the day to the Army and y, announcing the fall of Port Arthur, eulogizes glorious garrison whose heroism Russia has essed with pride :—

Peace be to the ashes of the dead and glory to living.

Our enemy is bold and strong and the struggle at a distance is in describably hard, but Russia owerful and has undergone harder trials and ays emerged more powerful.

While lamenting our losses, we must not become racted.

With all Russia, I trust the hour of victory will dawn. I pray God to bless our roops and fleet s enable them to uphold the glory of Russia."

he "Times'" correspondent at Tokio says the ender of Port Arthur is inexplicable. There e no signs of privation there and the prisoners nber upwards of 24,000 excluding the sick and nded.

The Japanese have formally entered Port Arthur, achments of all arms marching to the sound of the gle to the old and new town.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Effects of the War.

ECONOMIES IN EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Russian Minister of Finance has issued his udget statement. The estimated expenditure for 905 shows a decrease of sixty-five and-a-half million ubles as compared with 1904 chiefly in the Depart ents of Finance and Communications.

Ten million roubles are assigned to the doubling f the Siberian Railway and one hullion eight undred thousand roubles extra expenditure on the rans-Baikal line.

Everything is calculated to strengthen confidence n the finances of Russia whose monetary system and ational economy are unshaken after eleven months f the war.

DEARH OF EARL CAIRNS.

Earl Cairns is dead.

[Herbert John, third Earl Cairns, whose death announced was born on July 17th, 1863, and was herefore only forty-one years of age. He was a son f the first Earl, who was twice Lord Chancellor of reat Britain, and succeeded as third Earl his lder brother who died in 1890. The peer now ead is in turn succeeded by a brother two years is junior, the Hon. Wilfred Dallas Cairns, who a Major in the 5th Batallion of the Rifle Brigade. The late Earl was educated at Wellington College nd was a partner in the Elswick Ordnance Co.]

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder lement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. Lee, 18, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

Stock Repurchased by Americans.

CHINA AND THE CONCESSION.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has advised China that Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his American Associates have repurchased the majority of the Hankow-Canton Railway stock.

The Minister has recommended China not to cancel the concession.

THE SUGAR TAX.

Deputation to the Chancellor.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, has received a deputation from the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance, urging the aboliton of the Sugar Tax imposed in 1901, which has caused so much distress in the sugar-using trades by the high price of sugar.

Mr. Chamberlain in his reply to the deputation declined to abandon the tax.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Defeats England.

In the International Football Match between Wales and England, the former made twenty-five points and the latter nil.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Maharaja of Jeypore arrives in Calcutta to-morrow.

SUIT AGAINST THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

SEQUEL TO A VICEREGAL VISIT.

The High Court has ordered the issue of a commission to examine the Nawab of Dacca in the case in which Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., claim some eleven thousand rupees from the Nawab for decorations in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Dacca.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TEA DUTY.

CEYLON PLANTERS' MEMORIAL.

An "Englishman" cable dated London January 13th, says the memorial of the Ceylon Tea Association against the extra two pence duty has been sent to the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton to be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchquer.

A joint meeting has been called of the Tea Produce and Indian Committees for the 18th instant to consider the question of the new tax.

A WAR OFFICR APPOINTMENT.

Major Marker has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Mr. Arnold-Foster.

BURMA AND CHINA TRADE.

A LIGHT RAILWAY SCHEME.

THE French railway from Tonkin, which is to open out Western China, has been in course of construction for several years and good progress has been made; but the work is now proceeding slowly as the hill country has been entered and the difficulties to be overcome are considerable. Tunnels, galleries and rock-cuttings are a necessity, and a local labour is scarce the engineers have no easy task before them. There is no question of money, as the railway is to be finished at all costs, for the French hope by its means to divert the bulk of the Yunan and Szechuen trade to their ports in Indo-China. In these circumstances it is interesting to note what is being done on the Burma side to secure some portion of the trade just mentioned to the British merchant. The idea of connecting Mandalay with the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween was abandoned some time ago, so far as the Government of India were concerned, Lashio being made the terminus of the line. Further to the north trade is being encouraged along the caravan route between Bhamo and Teng-yueh (Momein), and it is here that considerable progress is being made. Forty or fifty years ago the value of merchandise exchanged between Upper Burma and Yunan was calculated at half a million sterling, but in Thebaw's reign it dwindled down to small dimensions owing to constant conflicts between the Burmans and Chinese. Bhamo was sacked more than once, and the insecurity of the roads stopped caravan traffic. Of late years this has received and the system of allowing goods to be carried in bond from Rangoon to Bhamo has worked very successfully. The rebate of seven-eights of the customs duties imposed at Rangoon is a direct encouragement to traders, and the advantages of the bonded warehouse at Bhamo are generally recognised. Bulk is broken there and the goods are packed so as to be easily carried on mules and ponies into Yunan. But the road to Teng-yueh was, until lately, a trying one for pack animals as the route along the Tae-ping River could not be followed throughout, the Ponsi Hill having to be crossed. Recently Mr. Lytton, British Consular Agent at Teng-yueh, proposed that a road should be made through the Tae-ping gorges, so as to give a direct route from Bhamo. This was done, and the stiff climb over the range of mountains no longer exhausts the caravans. The result is that more traders are now resorting to Bhamo; and as the Shan and Chinese carriers learn of the improvement, they will hasten to use the new route. Mr. Lytton is now advocating the laying of a light line of railway from Bhamo to Teng-yueh and the project seems a very feasible one. No ranges of hills would have to be crossed and the engineering difficulties are said to be trifling. In view of the energy shown by the French in tapping the trade of Western China, the Government of India might take up this scheme of railway extension from Bhamo. They have vetoed the Lashio-Kunlon extension on the ground of excessive cost and the probability of only small returns on capital outlay, but similar arguments cannot apply to a light railway, which would place Bhamo in direct touch with Teng-yueh. It is a modest scheme and is therefore worthy of consideration.—"Pioneer."

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 22, Esplanade Road Bombay.

PAINLFUL TRAGEDY AT COLABA.

A EUROPEAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A painful tragedy occurred at Colaba Causeway at half past 6 o'clock last evening, causing considerable excitement among the residents of the locality. Rudolph Von der Linden, a European, shot his mother-in-law and his wife with a revolver, killing the former on the spot and injuring the latter, in a room on the ground floor of house No. 6 A. Colaba Causeway. The murderer after committing the deed left the house and was at large until late hours last night. The police on being informed of the occurrence, Superintendent Grennan of the Division, Superintendent Sloane of the Detective Department and Inspector Jones promptly repaired to the scene. The mother-in-law, Mrs. Naddler, was found lying dead with a gunshot wound on her head just above the neck, while the wife Mrs. Von der Linden who, though injured on the head, was conscious and was at once conveyed to the St. George's Hospital On examination at the hospital it was found that Mrs. Von der Linden had received a superficial wound, the bullet having grazed the top of her head, The wound was dressed and she was detained in the hospital. Although she was not in any danger, it was considered advisable to have her evidence recorded. Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was summoned and he took the evidence of Mrs. Von der Linden. The police inquiries show that Mr. Von der Linden who was employed as a diver in the Government Dockyard lived at Frere Road, while his wife with her mother resided seperately in the house in question at Colaba Causeway. This was due to a dispute that had been going on between the husband and wife since some months past. It appears that before their arrival in Bombay the party lived at Singapore, where the difference first originated with the result that the wife left her husband and came to Bombay bringing her mother with her. This was about ten months ago. On their arrival in Bombay they put up at Frere Road. Shortly after the husband followed and they all three lived together until about a month ago, when a quarrel again arose between them. It was alleged that the husband assaulted the wife and the matter was taken before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The husband admitted having assaulted his wife but pleaded provocation. The magistrate after recording the evidence advised the party to come to some terms. This was agreed to and the case was postponed for two months pending the settlement of the dispute between the parties. The settlement was not however arrived at, as it was evidenced from the fact that only a few days after, the wife left the husband and went to live at Colaba, taking her mother with her. Yesterday afternoon the wife received a most endearing letter from her husband asking her to forgive and forget the past. About half past 6 o'clock she was discussing with her mother over the letter. The discussing was being carried on with some warmth, when Mr. Von der Linden entered the house through the kitchen at the back and shot his mother-in-law through the head. The wife was horror struck. She rushed to her husband and kneeling down before him begged to be forgiven. While she was in that position, the husband fired a shot at her, and she fell forward. The man then ran away by the door through which he had entered, leaving his hat behind.

The Coroner's inquest will be held this morning.

MURMURS FROM MAHALUXMI.

Though *some* treat thee, with scorn
Mahaluxmi
Yet I love thy verdant lawn
Mahaluxmi.
The money-grubbing throng
May be right or may be wrong
But *You* still are going strong
Mahaluxmi.
You've cost me lots of money
Mahaluxmi,
And your ways are very funny
Mahaluxmi,
For I never back a winner,
(I am only a beginner !)
And my purse is growing thinner
Mahaluxmi.
Yet why should I repine
Mahaluxmi.
If Philanthropy is thine
Mahaluxmi ?
For if "punters" are not bled
How are "bookies" to be fed ?
"Verbum sap," as some one said,
Mahaluxmi,
Can betting ever pay ?
Mahaluxmi
Reason curtly answers "Nay" !
Mahalnxmi
So though very loth to do it
Yet I think I'll never rue it
If I totally eschew it,
Mahaluxmi !

TALISMAN.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CARS.

The motor-cars exhibited at the main entrance of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, were put up to public auction on Saturday afternoon last. There were in all thirty-nine motor-cars and cycles, of which twenty-two were brought under the hammer. Of these twenty-two cars, only a few were sold while others which did not fetch the reserve prices fixed for them, were bought in by the owners.

THE FORESTRY SECTION.

In the Forestry Section of the Exhibition some of the most attractive exhibits are those sent by Mr. V. A. Coelho, Government Timber Contractor, Karwar, (Kanara). The exhibits consist of a natural bamboo horn made suitable for blowing and elegantly mounted with brass, and 84 books neatly cut out of the various timbers each book represents, handsomely bound and having to all outward appearance the semblance of leather bound books in quarto. The botanical name of each is given in Kanarese, Latin and English on leather lables in gold letters. Mr. Coelho received a bronze medal from the Madras Exhibition last year. By his enterprise and original ideas he has been able to build up a large interest in the timber trade of the Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE DALHOUSIE.

THE R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, Commander G. S. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 6th instant, with the following on board :—Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Captain Tailor and Lieutenant Le Touche 107 turnovers of the Nos. 54 and 55 Companies R. G. A., 1 man, the 1st Buffs, 17 men, 94th Infantry man, 33rd Punjabis, 2 men, 102nd Grenadiers and 4 passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE COMING BUDGET.

RUMOURED IMPORT DUTY.

AT Christmastide pantomimes take precedence of politics, and the politics of pantomimes amply suffice for the average man. It is not the fact, however, that the suggestion put forward by the "Pall Mall Gazette" that Mr. Austen Chamberlain contemplates introducing, as a feature of his next budget, "a proposal for an import duty of 5 per cent. on all imported goods except wines, spirits, beer and tobacco' which would not be interfered with emanates from Drury Lane. The idea is put forward quite seriously and is being seriously considered by at any rate those who remember that the "Pall Mall" has a sort of reputation for feelers to which category this story may possibly belong. Mr. Waldorf Astor's organ, however, is guarded, and prints the report as a belief prevalent in the Customs. Still with all its reserve, it seems to believe there may be something in the rumour and points out that "with the sanction of a Liberal Home Government" similar duties were imposed by legislative enactment in India about 10 years ago and that nobody was an anna the worse. The new duties were "absolutely unfelt by distributors and consumers. The Calcutta Customs authorities endorsed the bill of lading with the amount due on each; the importer paid it; it was then re-indorsed with a receipt, and the importer cleared the goods without further penalties, the whole transaction occupying but a few minutes." Somebody was bold enough to break in upon the seasonable festivities at Highbury with a "telegraphic inquiry"; but needless to say Mr. A. Chamberlain was not to be drawn. "I must" he replied "decline to anticipate Budget statements." Meanwhile the "Pall Mall's" correspondent is making inquiries as to the incidence of such an impost and the extent to which it would probably be applied. He adds to the list of articles to be excluded, raw materials of the value £173,510,000; and food and drink from the Colonies (£54,000,000). His idea is that the duty will be reserved for a certain specified class of imports from foreign countries which in 1903 brought in £267,432,000, made up as follows:—Grain and flour, £55,338,000; meat and live stock, £38,865,000; other non-dutiable food and drink, £50,974,000; finished and partly-finished manufactures, £120,444,000. He adds tea, sugar, coffee and cocoa at present bringing in £30,300,000, and assumes the duties now levied on those products will be reduced to a 5 per cent level. "*If*" "he proceeds" we get a grand total for the new taxes of about three hundred millions, which would yield £15,000,000 by way of import duty. This is slightly in excess of the amount now most unjustly levied on the adjuncts of the breakfast table (tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, and chicory), amounting to £13,800,000."

He adds with a candour that must seem to those looking forward to speedily changing from the cold shade of opposition to the warm sunshine of office, nothing short of brutal:—"If the idea of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to shift a large portion of these duties to the produce of foreign countries, it is a magnificent conception, and would give the present Government years of life". In the "Standard" another correspondent is asking why it should not be possible to look at the Fiscal question from a Revenue point of view; and he proposes as a solution of all our present evil over-taxation, want of employment, &c. the buying of a duty of 10 per cent. upon manufactured and partly-manufactured goods. Here is the Budget as he would like it to be :—

Expenditure for 1904-5, as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer	£142,880,000
Revenue, as estimated by him, excluding Income-tax	£111,000,000
Duty of 10 per cent. upon the nation's imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods.....	13,456,000
Income-tax at 8d. (as at pre-War period)	18,750 000
	£143,203,900

The Free Traders of course scoff at all this; make fun of Protectionist arithmetic, and triumphantly ask if "want of employment is cured and dumping" stopped, some at least of the obnoxious foreign imports must be shut out in which case what becomes of the 10 per cent. revenue? As the "Pall Mall" scheme at all events would establish preference to the extent of the £54,000,000 worth of Colonial food and drink, it might be and is contended that Mr. Balfour's pledges make such a proposal in the lifetime of the present Parliament impossible. To this the other side: "Oh, this is a dissolution budget and the Prime Minister's undertaking does not apply.' Well, we shall know before long whether we have to deal with pilot balloons or the individual fancies of inveterate opponents of Free Trade. People in India write to me privately to ask whether Mr. Chamberlain's agitation is making headway. It is not perhaps an easy question, but to judge from appearances I should say that Tariff Reform has not so far made much headway. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain has made no notable 'verts—of course there is Sir Edward Reed, M. P., and Mr. Samuel Storey to be pitted against Lord Goschen and the Duke of Devonshire—must count for something, and I doubt if outside Birmingham the ex-Colonial Secretary has made any great impression upon the masses. Here in London, at first, it looked as if Mr. Chamberlain might capture many working men hitherto active Radicals, but I am told that his influence upon them was only momentary and that there is now no chance of their voting against Free Trade. Of course if Mr. Harry Lawson should succeed in beating Mr. Straus, as I suppose he will, in the fight now waging in Limehouse it will be hailed as a victory for Tariff Reform though the election is being fought largely on the alien question. But I never expected to live to see the once Radical son of Mr. Levy-Lawson (now Lord Something or other) opposing the admission into this country of foreign Jews.

THE FERMENT IN RUSSIA.

In this country, as elsewhere, all eyes are turned to the North where the Tsar's decree adumbrating certain "reforms" has been deprived of all grace by the simultaneous publication of the insulting and overbearing Ukase against the unexpected daring of the Zemtsvos to call their souls their own. Perhaps the best-informed capital so far as the internal condition of Russia is concerned is Paris, the war having brought together in St. Petersburg many of the most trustworthy of French journalists who naturally find doors open to them that are closed or reluctantly opened to the press representatives of other countries. There is a consensus of opinion amongst the French correspondents referred to, in spite of their wish to see everything in as favourable a light as possible for the Government of Nicholas II, that the agitation in favour of reform instead of having been quelled by the Imperial pronouncement has increased in strength and threatens promptly to assume alarming proportions. Considering what I hear from friends of mine in Russia, it seems rather futile to appeal directly to the Tsar as some are doing to end the strife before it is too late. He is assured that if he will only give a brief moment's consideration to the position of the various reigning Houses, he will find that they are most firmly established in those countries where political freedom prevails. That may or may not be true. What I am concerned with is the notion that the present Tsar of all the Russias is of himself powerful enough to withstand all the reactionary influences by which he is surrounded, even if he wished to do so. We have been presented with some picturesque accounts of the irresolute and vacoillating attitude of the great little autocrat at recent meetings of his Council when the question of reform was under consideration. My information from Russia is that these descriptions are not exaggerated. Indeed, if what I hear is true all that the poor man can do is to say "I concur." Your readers have heard the story how the Tsar having received one Minister declared that he cordially concurred and half an hour later having received another Minister who proposed a diametrically opposite policy used precisely the same expression. When the Tsaritas, who was present, subsequently remonstrated with him saying it was impossible that he could have meant what he said, he replied "I cordially concur." Cordial concurrence of this kind of course leads to complications, and it is not surprising that English residents in Russia writing to their friends in this country assert that no one there knows who governs. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) who is friendly to the regime in Russia thus described the situation two days ago :—"Nothing can be heard regarding the manifesto except expressions of the deepest disappointment. It is quite evident that the Government is going to act up to the letter of its promise to regard any one fomenting the idea of reform as an enemy to the country. In Moscow yesterday the sitting of the Town Council, which was crowded to overflowing, was stopped by order of the Chief of the Police, and the banquet which was to have taken place at the Hermitage Restaurant in the same city has been countermanded. Public feeling runs to the highest pitch, and the Government is equally determined to repress any political movements from whatever quarter. What makes the position in the Tsar's dominions so disquieting for the rest of Europe is the danger pointed out by Mr. Lavino, the Paris correspondent of the "Times", that a domestic catastrophe in Russia might not impossibly have untoward consequences affecting other Powers. "There have been lately" as Mr. Lavino points out "certain symptoms of a nature to remind those whom it chiefly concerns that the relations of some of the European Powers among themselves are, to say the least, not as satisfactory as could be desired. Some recent events would appear to have acted as fresh stimulants to old enmities, and there are strong grounds for assuming that not all those who talk loudest of their peaceful intentions are the principal promoters of peace." It is unnecessary to dot the I's and cross the t's.

ABANDONMENT OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH SCHEME.

There is not unnaturally weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth north of the Tweed by the sudden disclosure of the fact that after all Scotland is not to have its Chatham in the Firth of Forth. It is true that the rumour referred to is not official, but it is very circumstantial and, if it were an invention, it would have been contradicted some days ago. There are some stories, as that very shrewd man the late Earl of Kimberley once wrote to me, which the public will believe all the more if they are authoritatively denied, but this is not one of the stories he was thinking of. He had in his mind erroneous reports that the public want to believe and certainly nobody across the border wants to believe that Scotland is not to have a first class naval base at Rosyth. I cannot say that there are no people in the South who rejoice at this important change of plans. Indeed Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, a well-known naval authority, has I see in an interview welcomed the decision arrived at. He is one of those who think that the spending departments waste far too much public money on bricks and mortar or rather stone and cement, and he holds that a huge dockyard at Rosyth is not required. Not that he considers the action of the Government is indicative of a return to sanity and of the adoption of a wiser policy. He holds that want of funds more than anything else has led to the dropping of the more ambitious portions of the Forth project. The ordinary explanation of the "volte face" is that our only admiral Sir John Fisher prefers to spend the money on more ships; it is also said that the unsatisfactory results of boring operations in the Bay have had much to do with the matter; while some of our dear Teutonic friends have, shall I say, the coolness to regard the abandonment of the Firth of Forth Scheme as evidence that England is trying to make up to Germany! Perhaps the wish is father to the thought, but I fancy the boot is on the leg. Germany wants England more than England wants Germany; but the people of this country, though not vindictive have no desire to let bygones be bygones until they have stronger proofs than any yet afforded that German unfriendliness to England is a thing of the past.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Reuter has sent us rather copious information respecting the doings of the Christmas political gathering in India; but I am bound to say that the proceedings presided over by Sir Henry Cotton have attracted scarcely more if so much attention, as the motor car race from Delhi to Bombay. While all the papers publish Reuter's telegrams, few offer any comment of their own and only two or three papers—those friendly to the Congress—devote full leading articles to the subject. The only Ministerial journals in which I have seen editorial references are the "Globe" and the "Pall Mall Gazette," though I am not sure that the "Daily Graphic" should not be called a Government paper too. The "Daily Graphic" has on its staff, as all London journalists know, a writer in sympathy on the whole with the Congress and consequently while there is no censure in its columns there is some praise for the attitude of the delegates with reference to the proposed separation of judicial and administrative functions and with regard to the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. The latter point is one on which the Congress has widespread sympathy here, though party may prevent many from publicly avowing their sympathy. Why the "Financial News" should be so angry with Sir Henry Cotton for declaring that "it was on the grounds of the Boer treatment of British Indians that the war had been justified to the British public?" Perhaps, if Sir Henry had said that this was one of the grounds it would have been more accurate; but pretty much the same thing has been said from the Conservative benches over and over again by Sir Muncherjee Bownaggree; and it is ridiculous of the "Financial News" to describe the statement as "grotesquely untrue." The "Globe" and the "Pall Mall" pour ridicule over the Congress. The former remarks :—"It would be interesting to learn the private thoughts of Lord Curzon's princely guest about the absurd proceedings of the so-called "Indian National Congress" now in session at Bombay. If he ever hears of the doings of this mock Parliament, he will probably enjoy a bit of amusement in picturing what would be the fate of such an assembly north of the Khyber. Happily, the Royal youth will have other and more entertaining affairs to attend to than the fatuous vapourings of Sir Henry's Cotton and his native wire pullers" Respecting Sir Henry's dream of a "United States of India" the same journal observes :—"It would be entirely inexcusable on the part of one intimately conversant with the peninsula to suggest such a mad scheme, if one would believe in his seriousness." The "Pall Mall" thus dismisses the annual assembly of Indian politicians :—"India may not know the joys of pantomime, but as long as she has her National Congress, she is by no means left without amusement. Perhaps the joke palls of hearing a number of college-crammed delegates giving voice to 'the public opinion' of a few hundred millions who have never heard of them, and still less of their 'Petition of Right and Grand Remonstrance.' It is a harmless joke, however, as long as the Congressists confine themselves to an amiable exchange of their respective reminiscences of Macaulay. The Congress could only become a possible source of trouble if the impression were to arise that it presented some kind of 'alternative Government,' and for that reason the refusal of the Indian authorities to permit officials to attend its deliberations, is an eminently prudent decision." The "Star" in its enthusiastic way maintains that the Congress could not conceivably be "the mere sounding-board of discontented place hunters and half educated Baboos that its detractors would have us believe, it could have secured as its presidents Anglo-Indians of long experience like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. A. O. Hume and now Sir Henry Cotton." While the "Daily" news is so delighted with the idea of a deputation of Indian Congressionists coming here "in order to familiarise the English people with the truth about India" that it hopes they will stay till the General Election! It is a far cry from Ceylon to Scotland, so we must not be too hard upon the leader writer of the Glasgow "Evening Citizen" when he says :—"The great heads of the dynastic families, from the northern district of the Seven Rivers, down to Cape Comorin and the fairy island of the Cingalese, are not found, either in person or in spirit at the Congress.

AT Broadford, in the Isle of Skye, the Free Church party burst open the United Free Church doors on December 14th, but the next day the United Free Church members got into the church and held it against the opposition. The minister telegraphed to Edinburgh :, "Church retaken to-day."

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A UNIQUE STRUCTURE.

THE imposing group of buildings in Wodehouse Road forming the New Catholic Church, of the Holy Name of Jesus, the Convent School, Parochial Residence, etc., which has now been completed, has, for some time past, attracted considerable attention from the public. The old Fort Chapel was considered inadequate for the large number of Catholic residents in the Fort, hence these new and elaborate buildings were found necessary.

In the year 1901 three plots of land were secured from the Improvement Trust, the total area of which is about 14,000 square yards, having a frontage of 270 feet. The architectural designs were entrusted to Mr. Chambers of the firm of Messrs. Goatling, Chambers and Fritchley, and the digging of the foundations were commenced on the 12th December 1901 under the superintendence of Brother Schulte, who was soon afterwards succeeded by Brother Haegele, both of the Society of Jesus. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place on the 9th of July 1902. At the beginning of last year the structures were almost completed, and his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay was enabled to remove from his former residence into the new quarters, which is now known as "Archbishop's House."

THE HOUSE AND SCHOOL.

The Church and the two other buildings form a symmetrical, and well-balanced group; and they are ornamental in design, according to the requirements of the Trustin this portion of Bombay. A pair of covered passages connect the side buildings with the Church and binds the whole group into a unity. The exterior of the Church and the buildings are uniform in design, and the style may be described as an accommodation of Gothic architecture to the exigencies of an Indian climate. The inner shell, which is simple in plan and appointments, is surrounded by a broad corridor or verandah on three sides, the three storeys varying in design. The ground floor verandah is enclosed by a heavy balustrade of pierced stonework, with plain substantial pillars centre arches which take their springing above the first storey—the flooring of which divides the bay into two parts by straight cornice work supported on small carved corbels. A balustrade of lighter designs surrounds the first floor verandah and the arches are of Porebander stone, bevelled simply, like the piers below, which are of green basalt masonry. The second storey presents a light and elegant aspect, as here the parapet is not made of pierced stonework, but in a balustrade of round columns with untruncated cushion capitals and bases; while the main pillars supporting the arches are circular and light in section, and surmounted by capitals of a floral Gothic design. To break the uniform line of the frontage, two small balconies project towards the street on this storey. The roof is tiled with Mangalore tiles. Both the buildings are constructed on fire proof principles, while the internal arrangement of both the Parochial residence and the Convent Shool are simply unique.

THE CHURCH.

The most remarkable of all, is the church. The length from the west door to the sanctuary is 117 feet, nave 97 feet, total width 60 feet; height of nave, to crown of vaulting, 52 feet; to roof ridge outside 70 feet; and inside height of the aisles 22 feet. The plan is not cruciform but oblong, with apsidal sanctuary of demi-octogonal form, lighted by five windows above and two beneath. If the Church appears short in proportion to its width and height, this is due to the limits of the available plot of ground—which also prevented the full development of the design round the sanctuary on the outside. There is a sacristy at each side of the sanctuary; and besides the high altar, two others occupy the ends of the aisles. Two doors provide an entrance on either side of the nave, while the main portal stands under a massive porch, which extends to the street-line. The orientation of the Church could not be strictly observed; hence the sanctuary lies towards the south-east, while what properly is called the west end faces the north-west. The west front is of imposing design, the gable being flanked by two towers containing the belfries, and surmounted by octagonal spires which, like the main roof, are covered by Mangalore tiles, and terminate in final crosses of ornamental design. The height of the masonry is about 80 feet, while the summit of the crosses reaches to a total of 130 feet above street level. The general style is Gothic, approximating to what is known as the Early Decorated in English architecture. It is a creditable adaptation of this style—not perfectly pure in detail, however; as for instance in the towers, which above the belfry story are resolved into an octagonal form, surmounted by a cornice of carved work which is altogether un-Gothic in spirit, though its general effect is not by any means unpleasant. Perhaps the finest external feature of the Church is its system of flying buttresses and pinnacles, which are impressive for strength and lightness combined; while internally the bold venture of solid groined vaulting, built of arched work supported by stone ribs, is perhaps unique in India. At the "West end," under the towers, is an organ and choir-loft; while one of the tower-basements is used as a baptistery.

INTERNAL FITTINGS.

Turning now to the details of the internal fittings, the nave consists of five bays of arches supported on square piers amplified by pilasters and slender shafts, which carry corbels for statues. These statues are of coloured Munich work; and represent the following Saints :—

Gospel side, beginning from the Sanctuary :—St. Peter, St. Thomas, St. John, St. Sebastian, St. Dominic, St. Antony of Padua.

Epistle side, beginning from the Sanctuary :—St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Benedict, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Vincent de Paul.

Each statue is about five feet in height, and they are crowned by projecting canopies of carve masonry. Above these is a row of clerestory windows filled with rough-rolled glass in lead frames. The three art windows in the apse over the high altar are of Munich glass. The centre one represents the emblem of the Holy Name of Jesus supported by two angels; that on the Gospel side depicts the Annunciation of the Angel Gabriel to Mary; while the other, on the Epistle side, affords a picture of the Nativity. The two win-dows below are of rich geometrical design. The high altar is of florid Gothic carved in Porebander stone, with elegant canopies and pinnacles in crocketwork. The table of the altar is of marble, as are also the twin pillars, which divide the frontal into three panels ornamented with geometrical tracery. The predella, steps and flooring of the Sanctuary are of polished white marble tesselated with small black squares—the same flooring being used throughout the Church. A communion-rail of carved teak-work is in process of construction. The tabernacle will be of white marble, and the Archepiscopal throne is surmount ed by a handsome c nopy on four pillars of stone, in which stands a figure of the "Salvator Mundi," of heroic size, while the side canopies are occupied by the figures of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier respectively.

The side alters are also of carved Gothic design, and are now completed. They will be dedicated respectively to Our Lady and to St. Joseph, whose statues will occupy the central niche under the canopy. The pulpit, which is attached to the second pier of the nave, is octagonal in form; chiselled Gothic in design and resting on a slender central pillar and approached by a winding staircase of marble. The benches are of substantial teak well designed; and the total sitting accommodation is calculated to be about 500 to 600.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

To describe the interior decorations, the vaulting is covered with rich and elaborate designs on a background of what appears like frosted gold mosaic, of various shades—sometimes pale, sometimes darkening almost into bronze—the whole effect being singularly rich and almost glowing; and yet, we believe, not a single particle of gold has been used, these results being produced simply by the judicious use of various tones of ochre distemper. The work is true fresco; that is to say, it

is not merely colour applied to a dry plaster surface, but colour applied to the plaster while it is wet; thus permeating and impregnating its substance, so that it can never fade or fall off.

The figure-subjects represented in the vaulting form a systematic series as follows :—

The Aisles.—The vaulting of the two side-aisles is ornamented by twenty Old Testament subjects, which we here represent in tabulated form beginning from the altars :

GOSPEL SIDE.		EPISTLE SIDE	
Adam	Eve	Abel	Noe (Noah)
Abraham	Jacob	Joseph	Moses
Samson	Samuel	Josue	David
Isaias	Jeremias	Daniel	Judas Maccabeus
Rachel	Abigail	Esther	Judith

As the names of these figures are all indicated on scrolls, there will be no difficulty in identifying them. The bays represent respectively (1) The great figures of the primitive age ; (2) those of the patriarchal age ; (3) the great leaders in the promised land. (4) those of the exilic and post-exilic period ; (5) four women of the Old Testament.

We may notice that Adam and Eve are shown in their penitential condition after the fall, and in need of a Redeemer. Noah is represented with the dove and the grape-vine ; Abraham with the sacrificial knife ; Jacob is in the act of anointing the stone of Bethel. The lily-wand borne by Joseph is a symbol of unimpaired purity, and the pictorial vase smoking is symbolic of the perfumed splendour of Egyptian court-life.

Moses carries the tables of the Law ; Samson the jawbone of the ass with which he smote the Philistines ; Isaias appears in the act of receiving a messianic inspiration ; while Jeremias is gazing sadly on the destruction of Jerusalem. We may mention that Abigail, the least familiar figure in the series, was one of the wives of David. (See I Kings Chap XXV.) Judith appears bearing the severed head of Holofernes in her hands. The other figures explain themselves.

The remaining spaces unoccupied by these Scripture-subjects are filled with drawings of angels of wonderfully varied conception—no two groups being alike or even similar. There are also two pictures in the panels over the two side doors of the aisles—that on the East being entitled "Suffer the little children to come unto me," and on the West :—"Come unto me, ye that labour and are heavy burdened." There are two similar panels over the sacristy-doors in the sanctuary, which are to be occupied by figures of St. Theodore and St. George.

The Nave.—The vaulting is here on a larger scale and contains subjects drawn from the life of Christ. These are grouped in each bay round a Latin inscription displayed on a scroll near the intersection of the diagonal ribs, which announces their general theme in the language of Scripture. We give the complete list below :—

Sanctuary.—The Eucharist and the Passion.—"Cum dilexisset suos, in finem dilexit eos"—Having loved his own, he loved them to the end.

EMBLEMS OF THE EUCHARIST.

Monstrance and Chalice.

EMBLEMS OF THE PASSION.

Lance and sponge. Scourges and reed ; The Cross. Washing the feet of St. Peter. The Scourging-pillar. The Crown of thorns. Christ consecrating the Eucharist at the last Supper. The Supper at Emmaus.

First Bay.—The Risen Life. "Resurrexit propter justificationem nostram."—He rose for our justification :—

Ap pearance to Magdalen.	The rising from the Tomb.
Apparition to the Eleven.	The day of Pentecost.
The proof of St. Thomas.	The Ascension into heaven.

Second Bay.—The Passion.—"Qui traditus est propter delicta nostra"—Who was delivered over for our sins :—

The prayer in the Garden	The Burial in the Garden
The interview with Herod	The Crucifixion on Calvary
The Scourging at the Pillar	Ecce Homo (Behold the Man)

Third Bay.—Deeds of the Ministry.—"Pertransiit benefaciendo et sanando omnes"—He went about doing good and healing all :—

The Syro-Phoenecian woman	Conversion of Zachæus
Woman taken in adultery	The raising of Lazarus
Giving speech to the dumb	Giving sight to the blind

Fourth Bay.—The Ministry of Teaching.—"Ego sum via, veritas et vita"—I am the Way, the Truth and the Life.

Nicodemus coming by night	The Samaritan woman
In the Synagogue at Nazareth	The Good Shepherd
	Sermon on the Mount
	The rich young man

Fifth Bay.—Christ's condescension in becoming man.—"Semetipsum exinanivit. formam servi accipiens"—He emptied himself, taking the form of a servant. Here the Annunciation and the Birth of Christ are omitted as they have already been represented in the Sanctuary windows :—

Mary and the Child.	The home at Nazareth.
The Circumcision.	Jesus with the doctors.
The Presentation.	The flight into Egypt.

Last Bay.—Between the towers.—This being over the Choir-loft, the motto chosen is "Laudate Dominum in tymphano et choro"—Praise the Lord with timbrel and choir. The whole of this space is decorated with angels bearing different kinds of musical instruments.

Brother Moscheni, the painter, complains that the peculiarity of the triangular spaces to be filled stood badly in the way of a proper grouping and development of the subjects, and great contrivance was necessary in order to fit some of them in.

THE EFFECT OF THE PAINTING.

The background of gold-tone previously described is framed in a series of decorated border designs—every one of which is different—interspersed with allegorical figures, the names of which are sometimes indicated by scrolls. The plain surface of the walls is covered with a simple and perhaps too stiff lattice-patterns in unobtrusive colours ; and by this means the brilliance of the ceilings is the better brought out into full relief. The work is carried out with a bold sweeping technique, which is not of course intended for close inspection ; and what we heartily admire is the wonderful sense of unity, and the harmony of general decorative effect which have been achieved with such apparent ease. The execution is marvellously rapid—the whole of the painting being almost completed in just over one year, and that by one man, aided only by two assistants who under the direction of the artist, have carried out the plain mural work of the side walls.

Of Italian extraction, Brother Moscheni, the author of this work, was born at Bergamo in Lombardy in the year 1854. He devoted himself to art for seven years in his native city, and then spent one year at Rome studying the masterpieces of the Vatican, etc. He afterwards practised his profession at Bergamo. On entering the Society of Jesus he was soon allowed to exercise his talents once more ; and has left behind him in Italy, in Dalmatia, and in Albania quite a number of monuments of his art, about half a dozen churches and chapels having received their internal decoration from his hand. Arriving in India in 1895 he has since continued his artistic labours ; and the Church of St. Aloysius at Mangalore was the last work he accomplished. before coming to Bombay to decorate the Church of the Holy Name.

The name of that other member of the Society to whose talent the success of the buildings has been so largely due is here not out of place. Brother Haegele is a German, born at Wurttemberg in 1854, and has been engaged during his fourteen years' sojourn in India, superintending various building works carried on in the Mission of Bombay—not only as a supervisor of the workmen, but as an architectural, designer. The details of the carving work in the Church were largely determined by his pencil. And all the accessory parts, such as altars, pulpit, bench furniture etc., were constructed from his designs. Besides the present buildings, he has been responsible for the erection of a Catholic Chapel at Sangamner, and of the Convent Chapel at Bandora, omitting mention of other and minor works.

COST OF THE WORK.

The cost of the work is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees, the funds having been raised partly in Europe and partly in India.

THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH.

The Blessing of the Church and Opening Ceremony took place yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock with the greatest pomp when there was a very large attendance, not only of Roman Catholics, but of members of other sects. Among those present were : His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaon, his Lordship the Bishop of Poona, Rev. Fr. Bruder, S. J., Superior of the Mission, Fr. Gyr., Vicar of the Cathedral, and a large number of the Clergy, secular and regular. The church being in itself one great monument of decorative art, stood in no need of extraneous ornamentations, a few flags hanging from the towers alone marking the feast. The new bells were first officially chimed at 7-30 a.m., not altogether with that perfect manipulation which can only be acquired by practice, but sufficiently well to show their musical power. At the Fort Chapel, Masses were celebrated, for the last time, only at the earlier hours, and toward 8 o'clock, the majority of the congregation had gathered about the new church waiting for admission. The doors were kept closed till the ceremony of blessing was over. At 8 o'clock his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, vested in cope and mitre and accompanied by the Bishop of Poona, came to the doors of the church, and then passed in procession round the outside reciting the ritual service for the benediction of a new church. The doors were then opened and the Litanies recited, at the close of the last prayer the church was opened to the Catholic public, when the enormous expectant gathering moved in. Fr. George personally undertook the arrangements connected with the seating of the congregation.

At 8-30 o'clock his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay celebrated the Pontifical High Mass. His Grace was attended by the Rev. Fr. Degen, S. J. as Archpriest, and by Rev. Fr. DeMonte and Fr. Goldsmith as Honorary Deacons, Rev Fr. Divine, S. J., was Deacon of the Mass and the office of Sub-Decan was taken by the Rev Fr. Falk. There were sixteen acolytes. The music was rendered by St. Mary's and the Fort Chapel choirs. After the Gospel the Rev. Fr. Antony Bruder S. J., Superior of the Jesuit Mission preached a very interesting and instructive sermon.

The preacher took for his text III. Kings, 9., "I have heard the prayer and the supplication which thou hast made before me. I have sanctified this house which thou hast built to put My Name there for ever." After commenting on the text Fr. Bruder proceeded to apply his text at some length to the present occasion.

At the close of the sermon the Episcopal Blessing was given and the Mass was proceeded with.

After a suitable interval, breakfast was served in "Archbishop's House" to the Archbishop of Bombay and the following guests :—His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun and His Lordship the Bishop of Poona, Rev. Fr. DeMonte, Dr. Henriques, Rev. Fathers B. Pereira, P. A. Fernandes, B. DeSouza, Goldsmith, Pera, Cotinho, Mendez, Misquitta, and of the Society of Jesus the Rev. Fathers Bruder, Waldmann, Divine, Folk and Seither, as well as Fathers George and Bheme, and Brothers Moscheni and Haegele.

EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening the St. Mary's Band was in attendance and performed before and after the service. A sermon was preached by the Rev Fr C. Flink, S.J. A solemn Pontifical benediction was given by His Lordship, the Bishop of Poona. The benediction brought the service to a close.

The event may be regarded as an important one for the Catholic community of the City as it is the outcome of much earnest endeavour extending over many years, and meeting a long felt requirement of the Fort for the Catholic community of Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 30TH DECEMBER

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 30th December. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Blair, Mr J T	Maclachlan, Miss
Bright, Mr W	Page, Mr W S
Flower, Mrs	Reid, Mr A D
Jarrard, Mrs and Miss T W	Reed, Rev, Mrs, child and 2 infts
Marsh, Mr G H	Schindler, Mr G M
	Smith, Mr T L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bird, Mr and Mrs W B M	Noton, Mr E
Bromhead, Mrs and infant	Punnett, Mr F E
Cornes, Mr J	Plowright, Mr S
Crawford, Mr L	Reynolds, Mr T H
Dixon, Major P E	Ranee, Mr J
Darley, Mr W K	Saunder, Lieut A R C
Evans, Miss G H	Smith, Mr T Yorke
Fridheim, Mr H	Shields, Mr J C
Forsyth, Mr A	Stokes, Capt C B
Franklin, Mrs	Shaw, Mr E C C
Hudson Maj and Mrs L	Summers, Mrs H
Hartley, Mr H J	Scheltema, Mr D
Henderson, Mr and Mrs J	Thurston, Mr H
Langston, Capt T H	Thomson, Mr R
McOmish, Rev and Mrs R	Turnbull, Mr J
Moulton, Mr M E	Wilbraham, Mr H D
Mills, Mr G B	Williamson, Mr O E
Mckenzie, Rev J	Walton, Mrs and Miss
Newbold, Mr W	Wolff, Mr and Mrs H

FROM BRINDISI.

Collis, Mrs Genl	Triffer, Madame U

FROM PORT SAID

Belmont, Mr A	Harrison, Mr
Lorilard, Mr P	Mardock, Mr N A

FROM ADEN

Escofally, Mr D N	Jenkins, Lady
Benn, Capt J S	Meynell, Capt
Dray, 2nd Lt D B	Williams, Miss Antonia

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—DEC. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J S Lumsden, IMS, B	Mr F A Dene, M
	Mr G B Lambert, M
Mr T A C Forbes, B	Capt V B Bennett, IMS,
Mr R W Hodges, B	Bo
Mr J P Henderson, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J R Roberts, B	Mr M G Wall, B, 6 mo
privilege leave commuted to furl on private affairs for 4 m	MC
	Mr J J Howley, M, 3 mo
Mr C F O'Dowda, B, furl to Oct 12, 1905	MC
	Mr E Wilkin, Bo, 10 mo extraordinary leave

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Co D St J Grant, IMS, B	Mr L H Turner, B Cov
	Mr E Thompson, B
Capt W J Kean, B	Mr V V Chetty, M Cov

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Sunday.—Pressure has fallen briskly in East United Provinces, and also in Kashmir and at Chaman. Depression in Rajputana yesterday has advanced Eastwards into South-West Districts, United Provinces and has intensified slightly. Snow has fallen in West Himalayas, and light rain in Submontane districts, Punjab and United Provinces. Sonemarg reports a fall equivalent to 1 inch rain, Umballa 1/2 inch, Minimary, Srinagar, Murree, Chakrata and Cawnpore 1-4 inch. The depression will probably continue in advance eastwards and give light local rain in Chota Nagpur and Bihar during the next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with the exception of a brisk fall in Central India and at Jaipur. The barometer is about normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and Nagapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cuddapah and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore and Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Nagpur and Mangalore.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

IT is a good many years since the Bombay Gymkhana XI has defeated one of the local Parsee Clubs by such a large margin as six wickets and 70 runs, and the victory obtained by the Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon, over the John Bright C. C. is notable for this reason, if for no other. Time was, of course, when the Gymkhana was more than able to hold its own against the strongest Parsee combinations, but that was in the halcyon days of such giants in the game as Newnham, Raikes, Ernest Steel and F. D. Gaddum. What names to conjure with they were whose presence in the Gymkhana team made the bowling nearly as strong as that possessed by a first-class county of the present day. Since those days, however, the occasions on which a Gymkhana eleven has come creditably out of a match with a strong Parsee Club have been very few and far between, indeed, during the last ten years. We do not think the Gymkhana has once been able to point to such a decisive victory as that obtained over the John Bright C. C. in the match under notice. Milne for once in a way lost the toss—his record up to date since June is, won 19 times, lost 4 times—and the Gymkhana had consequently to take the field. They were, however, not very long out as their opponents, with noteworthy exception, made a very feeble resistance against the bowling of Cheetham and Milne and were all out by quarter to four for the comparatively poor total of 116, of which 12 were extras. S. B. Mistri, who played very attractive cricket hitting well all round the wicket and making the bowling appear quite simple contributed 39 to the total and seemed quite settled down when a well pitched ball from Milne got round his defence. Of the rest of the side it is sufficient to say that J. F. Daruwalla (not the famous stonewaller) kept up his wicket for some time, while Moolan hit out at everything and rapidly compiled 17. A most unusual thing in the case of a Parsee team was that seven batsmen were clean bowled. Cheetham, although severely punished by Mistri and Moolan was able to point th the very good average of six wickets (four clean bowled) for eight and a half runs apiece, while Milne who still retains his place at the head of the bowling averages for the cold weather, captured the other four wickets for exactly eight runs apiece. Coombs, who is quite off colour at present with the ball, bowled seven overs for 20 runs without taking a wicket. The Gymkhana batsmen all went in for hitting, with the exception of Powell who played his usual steady game, and their efforts were crowned with complete success. Aston and Powell, the first pair, put on over 70 runs before the bowlers effected a separation and of these Powell claimed 32, the result of very careful correct, although by no means, slow cricket. His innings was not altogether free of mistakes, but was nonetheless a good one. Aston who reappeared in the eleven after an absence of four weeks, was obviously short of practice and time after time had narrow escapes of being caught and stumped and should have been run out at least twice, but taking these escapes lightly he laid about him in right merry fashion and in the course of three-quarters of an hour compiled 69 chiefly by off strokes in front of cover. very few of which were timed with the usual nicety of this batsman, of lucky snicks through the slips. Every one, who went to the wicket, got into double figures with the exception of Cheetham who had rank bad luck in losing his wicket to a wrong decision of the umpire's. In playing forward to a delivery from Kapadia, the ball got up and struck him high up on the thigh and the umpire on an appeal from the wicket-keeper gave him out. Milne and Vines made things extremely lively towards the end, both batsmen hitting at everything and making most of their runs by boundaries. Vines hit a six into the Tennis Courts, and Milne only missed the same distinction by a few feet. Both batsmen were not out when the bell rang. The following are the scores :—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

J F Daruwalla, b Milne	13
M S Crawford, b Cheetham	1
M A Wadia, c King, b Cheetham	3
J H Richidana, b Cheetham	0
S B Mistri, b Milne	39
P D Kapadia, b Cheetham	7
H F Mullan, b Cheetham	17
A E Mistri, b Milne	8
H D Kamdin, c sub, b Cheetham	1
H S Cardmaster, not out	5
J E Reporter, c Cheetham, b Milne	10
Extras	12
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	7	20	..	0
H Cheetham	13	62	..	6
Milne	7	32	..	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b Kapadia	32
Mr A H S Aston, b Kapadia	69
Mr H C Cheetham, i b w Kapadia	2
Mr T J Reid, c Moolan, b Richidana	14
Mr J S Milne, not out	28
Lieut D F Vines, not out	29
Lieut J P Gilbert, Mr E E Coombs, Mr W Scott, Mr C King, Mr A N Other — Did not bat	
Extras	13
Total for 4 wkts..	186

HINDU—PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

A MATCH TO BE ARRANGED.

LOCAL Hindu Cricketers will be interested to learn that the Cricket Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana has met several times to discuss the matter of arranging a match between the Hindus and the Presidency and recently decided unanimously that a three days' match should be arranged next month. No definite dates have yet been fixed upon, we understand, as it is first necessary to obtain the confirmation of the General Committee to this decision.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HENRY COTTON.

SIR HENRY COTTON, President of the Indian National Congress of 1904, who returned to Bombay from Calcutta on Saturday morning, and Sir William and Miss Wedderburn were among the passengers for Europe by the English mail steamer from Bombay on Saturday. They arrived at an early hour at the premises of the Ripon Club, where they rested and had refreshments served to them. Shortly before 1 o'clock, the Hon. Sir. P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Messrs. Narotumdas Morarjee Gokuldas, Rustom K. R. Cama, M. A. Jinnah, and others drove over from the Club to the passengers' pavilion at the Bunder, and were followed soon after by Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William and Miss Wedderburn, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and others. Sir Henry and Sir William received an enthusiastic reception, and were garlanded. They were surrounded on all sides and had a very busy time of it in exchanging salutations and acknowledging the peals of cheers which greeted them. So warm was the greeting and so close-packed was the crowd of friends that they could, with great difficulty, move from the vicinage of the passengers' pavilion to the tent specially pitched on the bunder for a medical examination About 2 p.m., amidst peals of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and loaded with garlands of flowers, Sir Henry and Sir William and Miss Wedderburn got into a steam launch, which started immediately for the mail boat. Among those present at the bunder in addition to the gentlemen named above, were the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Messrs. D. Gostling, Romesh Cunder Dutt, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Purshotam Rai Soonderji Zala, Mansookhram Suryaram, Tunsookram Mansookram, Jehangir B. Petit, Premchand Roychand, Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, Nawab Sirdar Saiyed Ali Khan, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Messrs. V. P. Vaiyadia, Kaikhosru E. Ghamat, Ahmed R. Sayani, R. S. Jayaker, Lukhmidas Bhimji, Khurshedji N. Wadia, H. A. Wadia, Furdoonji M. Banaji, S. Setlur, Alimahomed Bhimji, Ruttonsay Mooljl, Ibrahim Haji Haroon, Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lallji, Nashirbhoy A. Lallji, Jafferbhoy Futtoo, S. V. Bhandarkar, Dawoodbhoy Moosbhoy, Ballaji Pandurang, Dr. Nilkantrai Dayabhai, Messrs. G. B. Naik, N. M. Samarth, N. V. Bhajekar, Itcharam Suryaram Desai, G. K. Gadgil, Eurjorji N. Apakhtyar, Ratilal Majmudar, etc.

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BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

FOURTH MEETING.

THE Bombay Fourth Extra Meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, on the Mahalaxmi racecourse when the attendance was very good. As usual, six events were embodied in the official card, three of them attracting comparatively large entries. No less than eleven horses stripped for the Hopeful Plate, which opened the afternoon's proceedings. The race was more or less an open affair, but the public verdict rested with Victor Wild on the score of his previous achievements, and his excellent mount. Backers, however, were not disappointed, Foster leading this favourite to victory in the easiest fashion. The Bedouin Plate was another favourite's race. Turiff was dubbed a success and from start to finish this Grey Arab never once left the issue at doubt, and though challenged severely by Young Shain near the winning post, he won by the small margin of a neck. For the third event the Strangers' Plate; nine faced the starter. Tachreet secured the greatest public fancy, notwithstanding that very small odds could be obtained on him. At the conclusion of the race, the backers of this chestnut found no cause to regret their investment, as it won by one good length from Arab Lord, and almost in a common canter. The Epsom Plate drew, only five to the scratch. Silenus secured liberal support, but Planet, mounted by Trahan upset all calculations by racing home first in comfortable style. Vasco and Skylark divided favouritism in the fifth event, the Marine Lines Plate, but the result turned out to be another upset which was occasioned by Faithful, who could be obtained at fours. The afternoon's doings closed with the Small Arab Handicap, distance six furlongs. Another large field lined the barrier. Farewell was heavily backed, but Hermit snatched the laurels much to the benefit of the Bookmakers. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the able direction of Mr. Mallandaine, enlivened the afternoon's proceedings. Details :—

The Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1904. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; oftener 7lbs.

Distance—1-2 Mile.

Messrs M Gooludas and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild 8st 5lbs.....Foster 1
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h British India 8st 2lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Peel's ch a h Plassey 7st 7lbs.....Dhondi 3
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit 8st 8lbs. Oomerkhan 0
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Girjistan 8st 8lbs. Native 0
Messrs Fatch bin Laya and Sahad Faraj's b a h Dayar 8st 8lbs.....Syed 0
Mr Allavee Athman's g a h Tishreen 8st 8lbs Heroo 0
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peel's b a h Sir Robert 8st 2lbs.....Pass 0
Messrs Nuhar and Sheia bin Hatab's b a h Idan 7st 13lbs.....Kanai 0
Messrs M H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Duxon 7st 10lbs.....Etul 0
Mr D L Khimjee's ch a h Chauser 7st 10lbs. Nama 0

At an excellent start the large field got away in a bunch. Victor Wild then took up the running, pursued at close quarters by Duxon. On the turn the whole field closed up, barring Victor Wild who maintained the lead. Down the straight British India broke through for second place, the winning post being passed by Victor Wild first, British India securing second place in an exciting finish with Plassey third by half a length. Won by a length. Time—50 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Victor Wild and Plassey, 5 to 1 Tishreen, 6 to 1 Sir Robert, 7 to 1 Bookhit, 10 to 1 Idan, 12 to 1 Dayar, and 20 to 1 Duxon and Chauser.

The Bedouin Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 150 or over: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 12lbs. oftener, 18lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 8st 6lbs Foster 1
Aga Mirza Amed's g a h Young Shahin 8st 11b Shondi 2
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 8st 3lbs Heroo 3
Mr Jarooia bin Talib's g a h Kismut 9st 2lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr A W P's ba h Turn of Luck 9st 2lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr Abdul Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 8st 6lbs Kanai 0
Aga Mahomed Jaffir's b a h Nippon 8st 6lbs Native 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 7st 3lbs.....Lalla 0

Zuriff jumped off with the lead and kept the pace till the three furlong post when he was collared by Cardigan. Down the straight Zuriff again advanced, while Clever Boy made headway from the inside. Near home the balance was evenly divided between Zuriff, Clever Boy and Young Shahin, the finish finding Zuriff the winner in an exciting finish with Young Shahin by only a neck, with Clever Boy third. A neck separated second and third. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Zuriff, 4 to 1 against Shahin, 5 to 1 Clever Boy and Kismut, 6 to 1 Young Cardigan, 7 to 1 Turn of Luck, 15 to 1 Erhan, and 30 to 1 Nippon.

The Strangers' Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1904. W. A. Penalties—Winner race value Rs 150 or over: once 4lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's ch a h Tachreet 8st 4lbs.....Oomerkhan 1
Messrs M Gooludas, A Nanjee and A M Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord 7st 11lbs.....Foster 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Hamidi Flag 8st 9lbs Syed 3
Mr Jarooia bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 8st 9lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Peel's b a h Speedwell 8st 6lbs.....Dhondi 0
Mr Mujeed Jurjis g a h Sarab 8st 6lbs.....Pass 0
Mr Hajee Mahomed's g a h Karadev 8st 4lbs Heroo 0
Mr Taha Yunis ch a h Dervish 7st 11lbs Robertson 0
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's b a h Practical 7st 11 lbs Lalla 0

Another good start. The hoisting of the barrier found Karadev the foremost to show its heels, with Arab Lord in close attendance. Near the two furlong post Tachreet showed out and was collared at the bend by Arab Lord. Near home Tachreet again advanced and won from Arab Lord by a length and quarter, Hamidi Flag getting into third place by three lengths.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Tachreet, 2 to 1 against Hampstead, 3 to 1 Arab Lord, 6 to 1 Speedwell, 10 to 1 Hamidi Flag and Karadev, and 15 to 1 the others.

The Epsom Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third; Rs. 50, A High-Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Peel's b aus g Planet 7st 8lbs.....Trahan 1
Mr Kelso's b aus g Silenus by Valala Aria 9st 12lbs.....Heroo 2
Mr Cross' b aus g Hillsborough 7st 6lbs.... Lalla 3
Mr F Main's b aus m Kitty Grafton 7st 5lbs Bowker 0
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 6st 11lbs.....Etul 0

A good race. Kitty Grafton gave trouble at the post. As the barrier was raised Hillsborough jumped away first, but was collared by Planet, who started last, before he had traversed a furlong. On the home turn Planet was still leading, while Silenus worked his way to second place. This order was maintained to the finish, Planet winning in a canter and Hillsborough being third. Won by a length, half a length dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 32 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 on Silenus, 2 to 1 against Planet, 4 to 1 Fando, 8 to 1 Kitty Grafton, and 12 to 1 Hillsborough.

The Marine Lines Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1mile.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 7st 4lbs Trahan 1
Mr Peel's g a h Precious 8st 9lbs.....Oomerkhan 2
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Sahab 7st 11lbs.....Etul 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 9st.....Foster 0
Mr A J D'Souza's b a h Nadir Shah 8st 6lbs Native 0
Mr All bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 8st 5lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Beatty's g a h Vasco 8st 3lbs.....Heroo 0

Sahab took the lead from the start with Hadhur well up to him, and Nadir Shah lying last. This order was kept up to the three furlong post when Precious broke strong and led for some distance. Round the home turn the running was between Faithful and Precious, The former gradually gained ground and led down the straight by a streak, winning by three good lengths from Precious, Sahab securing third place. A length and a half separated second and third. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Vasco and Skylark, 3 to 1 Precious, 4 to 1 Hadhur and Faithful, and 12 to 1 Sahab and Nadir Shah.

The Small Arab Handicap—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 9st 5lbs ... Robertson 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 9st 2lbs Heroo 2
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Shahoon 8st 5lbs Etul 3
Messrs M Gooludas and A Nanji's g a h Farewell 8st 9lbs.....Foster 0
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 7lbs Beaumont 0
Mr Essuff Yunnsee's b a h Yerbo 8st 5lbs Trahan 0
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 8st 2lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 7st 12lbs.....Dhondi 0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 7st 13lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 7st 12lbs Kanai 0

A field of ten got away in a bunch. Yerbo, led for a considerable distance when Little Joker took up the running and Hermit fell into second place. Along the curve Hermit shot out and held the lead till the finish, Shahoon earning third place. Won by a head in an exciting finish, half a length being the distance between second and third horse. Time—1 min. 21 2-5 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Farewell, 3 to 1 against Mosumma, 4 to 1 Yerbo, 5 to 1 Little Joker, 6 to 1 Hermit and Shahoon, 8 to 1 Clever Boy and Umber, and 10 to 1 Dilerjung.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The final memorandum on the Bombay groundnut crop for the season of 1904-1905 estimated generally up to 20th December states :—The latest reports show the total area under groundnut in the British districts of the Deccan and Karnatak at 44,000 acres; 41 per cent. below last year's area and about 60 per cent. short of the average of the preceding 10 years. The decrease is general and is attributed to deficiency of rain for sowing and to short supply of water in wells. The crop suffered through the prolonged break in August. The September rains improved prospects to some extent. Where helped by irrigation the crop has thriven fairly well, but elsewhere it is below the average. The total crop is estimated to yield 31,000 tons, of nuts in shell, about 40 per cent. of the last year's outturn and 28 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The Native States have 16,000 acres under the crop, of which nearly 13,000 acres are in Kolhapur. The condition of the crop here is similar to that in the neighbouring British districts and the estimated yield comes to 11,000 tons, about four-fifths of last year but 07 per cent. over the average.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the Bombay sesamum crop for the season of 1904-1905 (estimated generally up to 20th December), is as under :—The latest reports show the total area under sesamum in the British districts and Native States, inclusive of Sind, at 854,000 acres against an estimate of 597,000 acres in October last. The increase in the Presidency is due principally to subsequent sowings and to the receipt of more complete information. Sind shows some decrease due to corrections in the previously reported areas. The total area now returned is 31 per cent. in defect of last year's area and about 1 per cent. short of the decennial average. Except in the Panch Mahals, Baroda and Thar and Parkar the area is everywhere below last year, and except in the British districts and Native States of Gujarat, under the average. The decrease in the Presidency is generally due to the deficiency of rain for sowing and to the removal of damaged crop. In Sind low inundation curtailed area. The season has been far from favourable. The early crop suffered through the prolonged break after sowing. In places the damage was so severe that the crop had to be removed. A portion was saved by the late September rains which also introduced sowings of the rabi crop. This fared well for some time, but suffered equally with the early crop owing to the absence of subsequent rains. The total outturn for both the early and the late varieties is estimated at 57,000 tons only, which is about one-fourth of last year's yield and five-eighths of the average. Of the total yield 58 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat, 15 per cent. by the British districts of the same province and 10 per cent by Sind; the remaining 17 per cent. is distributed over the rest of the Presidency.

Gujarat.—Area 110,000 acres; 12 per cent. below last year's area but 59 per cent. in excess of the average. The decrease below last year is general and is due to the deficiency of early sowing rains. The comparison with the average is defective as the period includes, here as elsewhere, abnormally low areas of recent bad seasons. The early crop suffered from drought until relieved by the September rains, the late one from the absence of rain after sowing. The crop failed altogether over large areas. The outturn of the surviving crop is estimated at 8,900 tons, 58 per cent. below last year's yield but 2 per cent. over the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 463,000 acres; 20 per cent. under last year's area but 24 per cent. in excess of the average. Sowings extended in Baroda (it is stated) under the stimulus of better prices obtained for the crop last year; elsewhere deficiency of rain deterred cultivation. The crop suffered as in the neighbouring British districts through deficiency of moisture and in places it yielded absolutely nothing. The surviving crop is estimated to yield 33,000 tons, or about one-fourth of last year's outturn and a little less than two-thirds of the average.

Deccan.—Area 128,000 acres; 50 per cent. in defect of last year's area and 32 per cent. under the average Native States 1,000 acres. The decrease is due partly to the deficiency of early sowing rains and partly to the substitution of wheat and other crops in place of the oilseed. The crop was almost destroyed through the long break in August. The portion that survived was benefited by the late Uttara rains and is estimated to yield 4,500 tons, less than one-twelfth of last year's outturn and about one-fifth of the average.

Karnatak.—Area 31,000 acres; 47 and 35 per cent. respectively below last year and the average. Native States have 8,800 acres; 28 per cent. under the average. The decrease is general but most marked in Bijapur and eastern parts of Dharwar and is attributed partly to deficient early rains and partly to their excess. The crop mostly withered in Bijapur. Elsewhere it gave a poor outturn except where helped by the late September-October rains. The estimated yield comes to 2,000 tons, which is less than one-fourth of last year's outturn and about half the average.

Konkan.—Area, 18,000 acres; 5 per cent. below last year and the average. 4,700 acres in Native States. The decrease is small and is partly attributed to damage by locusts and partly to ordinary changes of rotation. The crop on the whole fared well and is estimated to yield 3,200 tons, 14 per cent over the average.

Sind.—Area 85,000 acres; 27 and 39 per cent. respectively short of last year's area and the average. Cultivation extended in Thar and Parkar under the Hiral Wah. Elsewhere area curtailed owing to the deficiency of water-supply. The crop throve fairly satisfactorily and is estimated to yield 5,100 tons, 11 per cent. over last year's outturn but 45 per cent. short of the average. Khairpur, with 3900 acres under the crop, has yielded about 430 tons of the oilseed.

UNITED PROVINCES SESAMUM.

THE final report on the til crop (sesamum or gingelly) of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1904, states :—

The regular rains commenced about 8th July, and continued till the last week in August, when fine weather set in. The falls in Bundelkhand were excessive and consequently sowings of "til" were delayed and restricted. The first fortnight of September was dry, but a good deal of rain fell in the second and third weeks. For the month, as a whole the rain was below the normal in almost every district, but as there had been an excess in previous months, the deficiency of the month was felt only in parts of Agra, on the higher soils in Bundelkhand and in some of the eastern districts.

The total area under til sown unmixed amounts this year to 2,38,5 4 acres compared with 3 74,559 acres returned last year. Of the total decrease of 1,05,995 acres, the Allahabad division contributes 77,822 acres, Benares 9,414 acres and Oudh 10,15; acres. The other division also, where cultivation of til is not important, show decreases.

In Bundelkhand which includes more than three-fourths of the total area of til in the provinces, the crop suffered from excess of rain in the beginning and from drought at the end of the season. The yield in this tract has therefore been very poor—about 35 per cent. of the normal—and the seed is reported to be thin. In the rest of the province the yield varies from 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal and the seed is stated to be of the average quality. For the provinces taken as a whole the crop is estimated at 40 per cent. of the normal on an area which is 29 per cent. below that of the last year.

The total out-turn of "til" sown unmixed is this year estimated at about 13,900 tons compared with 34,400 tons last year, showing a decrease of 20,500 tons or 60 per cent. The area and out-turn of "til" sown in combination with other crops, mostly for home consumption, may be conjecturally put down at 6,00,000 acres and 35,000 tons respectively.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

NEW-YORK, 30th April 1904. "We have used CYPRIDOL capsules with brilliant results; far better we may say than we have obtained with proteolodide of mercury preparations. We will see that supplies go to all physicians on the 'ships'." (Unsolicited). WILLIAM T. JENKINS M.D., General Director and late Medical Officer of the Port of New-York.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS AT ZANZIBAR.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Gulam Hussain Ismailji, who was convicted by Mr. Lindsey Smith, Judge of H. B. M. Court for Zanzibar, in November last, of selling Government counterfeit stamps in two instances, and of cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

It appeared that the accused was committed on eight specific charges, namely cheating Lila Kanji, Kassumali Abdul Husain, Simon Fiquera, and Cursetji Cowasji, and selling counterfeit Government stamps to the same persons, well knowing them to be false. At the present trial, the Crown had only charged him with cheating and selling counterfeit stamps to the first two of the persons named above, and those were the offences dealt with in the present trial. In June last, the Zanzibar Government issued a set of five surcharged stamps, which were sold over the counter for two days, and for which there was a great demand. The number of each stamp varied, there being less printed of the surcharged eight anna than of any other. Consequently some people who bought stamps at the Post Office received only fourth-fifths of a set, i.e., they received all, but the eight anna; and consequently if they wanted to make their set complete, they had to try and buy it from some one else who had been more fortunate. About the 15th July last, the accused went round to the first complainant, Lila, and said he wanted to change some stamps. Seeing the stamps the accused had, were the coveted eight anna stamps, he offered to buy them. The accused agreed to sell them, but as Lila wanted them surcharged, the accused took them to the Post Office and got them obliterated. The next day, Lila called and fetched them, and then they went to the shop of Vallabdas Ranchordas, who paid the accused Rs. 7-8-0, the price agreed upon for them. Vallabhdas made a note of the transaction two days afterwards, as the money was not paid. The important point, the Judge remarked, was as to the identification of the two stamps sold by the accused. Lila had put them aside and had given them to the police. He said he was sure about them. Kassumali, the other complainant, was sure the stamps produced by him were those he received from the accused. The assessors found that it was not proved that Kassumali bought the stamps from the accused. It was evident, said the Judge, that the assessors had not appreciated the facts. The Judge after commenting upon the evidence, said he was quite clear the accused had guilty knowledge of the stamps. He was a stamp dealer as well as a printer, and the only man in Zanzibar carrying on both trades, as there were only about four printers in the town. In his house were found two other counterfeit stamps. Proof was also found in his house of an attempt to imitate the new surcharge of the French Zanzibar stamp, besides some discs, which looked very like attempts at counterfeit coinage. The Judge said the accused was a most dangerous criminal. Owing to his intelligence and skill, he was able to commit offences that the ordinary man could not, and he had not hesitated to make use of those powers. There seemed to be no excuse for him. He was a man of education, and if he had kept to his legitimate trades, he was always sure of getting a respectable living. The Judge convicted and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

A DISHONEST PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the Appellate Side of the High Court on Thursday, disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. Hudson, District Magistrate of Khaira, in the case of Jivanlal Madhavlal, A "talati" or village accountant of Vaneda, Zilla Thasra, who was convicted by Mr. Narmadashanker D. Mehta, first Class Magistrate of Borsad, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to fine of Rs. 200, or in default, further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The facts of the case are these. Accused was employed as "talati" from 23rd July 1902 to 10th October 1903, but was discharged from office owing to his failure to pass the departmental examination. It appears that certain land in the village of Vansda were forfeited for arrears in the years 1901-3. Bai Jadave of Vadasinore, who was the mortgagee of these lands, applied to the Collector on 30th December 1902, for the restoration of these lands. The petition was sent to the accused for report, and for the purpose of informing the petitioner to deposit the sum due on account of the arrears. Accused recovered Rs. 19-12-11, out of the total sum of Rs. 25.10, from Jadav, and omitted to pass the sum through the Government accounts.

The Magistrate, Mr. Mehta, remarked that this was a case where justice should be tempered with mercy. Accused was a young man of respectable "watandar" family, who were holders of ancestral landed property, and a long term of imprisonment would be too hard on him. He sentenced the accused as stated above.

On 14th November last, Mr. Hudson reported the papers and the proceedings through the Deputy Registrar, for the orders of the High Court His reasons for doing so were that the punishment of imprisonment awarded to the accused was light. The offence was a serious one; was growing too common; accused's conduct in committing it was barefaced; and accused's being the son of a "watan" holder did not justify the leniency exhibited towards him. Should the sentence of imprisonment be enhanced, the fine might be reduced.

Their Lordships, in perusing the proceedings, ordered a notice to be issued, to the accused, ordering him to show cause why the sentence of imprisonment should not be enhanced. After hearing Mr. H. C. Coyaji, accused's pleader, their Lordships sentenced the accused to a further period of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED.

At the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the applications for revision preferred by Bharma Yellapagavda Kalkatti and Gunshida Balapa Jati, who were convicted by Mr. K. H. Bidi, Second Class Magistrate of Saundatti, of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Against this order the accused appealed to Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Belgaum, on the ground of the charge being a concocted one, and the sentences severe, the District Magistrate remarked that the appellants' pleader was not prepared to argue now the point about the admissibility of the appeal, although the Court was ready to hear him, Having given him the opportunity of being heard, and having read the appeal-petition, and the copy of the Magistrate's judgment, the Court saw no sufficient reason to admit the appeal, and therefore rejected it under section 421.

Against this order of dismissal, the accused petitioned the High Court, and the High Court, issued a "rule nisi" to issue calling upon Mr. Jackson to show cause why his order should not be reversed. After hearing Mr. K. H. Kelkar for the accused, the Appellate Court pronounced judgment.

Mr. Justice Russell said it appeared from the record that the pleader who presented this appeal was called upon by the District Magistrate to argue it, the same day the appeal was presented and that the District Magistrate refused to grant him time to acquaint himself with the evidence in the case before he was heard. The High Court would draw the District Magistrate's attention to Rule 77 of the High Court's Criminal Circulars, page 40, with which the District Magistrate had clearly failed to comply. The appellants' pleader not having been afforded reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the appeal as required by Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court ordered the setting aside of the District Magistrate's order dismissing the appeal summarily, and the Judges directed him to hear the appeal-petition, and follow the procedure laid down in section 421. He was also referred to Criminal Ruling 34 of 15 August 1894 in Imperatrix vs. Fakira Sankapa.

The ruling referred to by the Judges is as follows: "A Magistrate having rejected an appeal under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code without giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, his order rejecting the appeal was set aside and he was directed to re-hear the appeal-petition following the procedure laid down in the Section."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TSAR'S REFORM DECREE.

EMSTVOS' RESOLUTIONS

THE Tsar has addressed to the Senate the following Imperial decree, entitled "A Scheme for the Improvement of the Administration of the State" :—

"In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor, thinking unceasingly of the welfare of the realm entrusted to us by God, we regard as the duty of the Government, in conjunction with the undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire, untiring care for the needs of the country, distinguishing between all that is really in the interests of the Russian people from tendencies not seldom mistaken and influenced by transitory circumstances. When the need of this or that change has been shown to be mature, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation. We do not doubt that the realisation of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the support of civil tranquillity and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people.

Placing in the forefront of our care thought for the best ordering of the life of the most numerous of our estates, the peasant population, we may remark that this matter is already under examination. Simultaneously with a detailed investigation of the initial proposals of the Ministry of the Interior which is being carried out locally, conferences are now being held by commissioners specially selected from among the most experienced of the highest administrative officials regarding the most important questions of peasant life, assisted in their investigation of the general needs of the agricultural industry by the knowledge and experience of local committees. We command these to labour to bring the laws regarding peasants into unity with the general Imperial legislation, thereby facilitating the task of ensuring the permanent security of this estate, which by decree of the Tsar Liberator is recognised as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

Surveying the wide domain of the uttermost needs of the people, we regard as urgent in the interest of the legal strengthening of civic and public life—

"1. The adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic Empire in order that its inviolable fulfilment for all alike shall be regarded as a first duty by all authorities and in all places subject to us that its non-fulfilment shall inevitably bring with it legal responsibility for every arbitrary act, and that persons who have suffered wrong by such acts shall be enabled to secure legal redress.

"2. That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide a scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting the local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence within legal limits, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon equitable conditions to take part in these institutions with a view to the most complete satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the Governments and Zemstvo district institutions hitherto existing, there should also be established in close connexion with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of small extent.

"3. That in order to secure the equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about necessary unification of judicial procedure throughout the Empire, and to assure the independence of the Court.

"4. That for the further development of the measures introduced by us for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops, and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of the State insurance of workmen.

"5. That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed as the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of the enemies of public order, the application of which was attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities, and that at the same time steps should be taken for circumscribing their application within the narrowest possible limits, and for assuring that the limitation of the rights of private persons involved in that application shall only be permitted in cases where the actual safety of the State is threatened.

"6. That, in confirmation of my unceasing heart's desire, as expressed in the Imperial Manifesto of March 3, 1903, for the protection by the fundamental laws of the Empire of tolerance in matters of faith, the laws dealing with the rights of communities and of persons belonging to heterodox and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision, and that, independently of this, measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religions not directly mentioned in the law.

"7. That there should be such a revision of the existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and of natives in certain territories of the Empire that in future there shall remain only such of them as are required by the present interests of the Empire and the manifest needs of the Empire people.

"8. That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing Press laws, and that printed speech should be placed within clearly defined legal limits; so that the native Press, in accordance with the progress of education and the importance thereby accruing to it, should be left the possibility of worthily fulfilling its high calling—namely, to be the true interpreter of reasonable strivings for Russia's advantage.

"Acting upon the above principles, with a view to a series of great internal changes impending in the early future part of which, in accordance with instructions previously given by us, are already under preliminary examination, we deem it well, in view of the diversity and importance of these changes, to fix an order of business for the consideration of the means and the possibility of their early and complete realization. The closest co-operation is incumbent on the various sections of the administration throughout the whole series of our State institutions.

"With reference to all the above-mentioned subjects, the Council of Ministers has to examine the best way of giving effect to our views, and to submit to us at the earliest possible date its decision as to the further shape of the above-mentioned measures in the prescribed order. The committee has also to report to us as to the subsequent progress of the elaboration of the matters mentioned.—Nicholas."

An official "communique" also issued in St. Petersburg on Monday condemns the "inadmissible" demands based on the proposals of reform put forward at the recent conference of representatives of the "Zemstvos," threatens those concerned in making such demands with punishment and warns the Zemstvos to keep within the limits of the functions assigned to them.

The Zemstvo Congress of the Moscow Government was opened on Monday, (December 23) Prince Trubetskoi, the president, delivered an address in which he anticipated that the day was nigh when the present bureaucratic regime would be changed, and the freely-elected representative of the people would take their part in legislation.

On Tuesday (27 Dec.) the following resolution was carried with seven dissentients :—

"This Zemstvo, deeply moved by the Government "Communique," with regard to the proceedings as Zemstvo meetings, is unable to continue its business with the necessary calm, and therefore adjourns sine die."

The resignation by the Grand Duke Sergo of the Governor-Generalship of Moscow is confirmed.

The Russian papers at first welcomed the Imperial Ukase and the reforms promised, which, the "Novoe Vremya" remarks, are equal to a second enfranchisement of the peasants, who since February 19, 1861, have almost lost the civil liberty which was then granted to them. Thanks to the proposal to incorporate rural legislation with the general legislation of the Empire, and the granting to the peasants of the position of free inhabitants of villages in enjoyment of full rights, these reforms, it says, constitute a guarantee for the regeneration of rural Russia, and the realisation of the Imperial desire will put an end to the dismemberment of the Russian people into two bodies which nothing could unite and will terminate her physical and moral enfeeblement. Russia, the journal continues, will again become a great nation, one in body and mind, as it was before serfdom was instituted.

"Times" Russian Correspondents write:—

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski alleges in explanation of the apparent inconsistency between his present acts and the liberal professions he made on entering office, that the demands of the "Zemstvos" and the municipalities of St. Petersburg and Moscow go much further than he expected and are in his opinion, totally impracticable in view of the political immaturity of the Russian people. He is convinced that very extensive reforms are necessary but that it would be most perilous and injurious to the best interests of Russia to introduce them all at once. The autocracy must, in his view be maintained; steps should be gradually taken to ensure freedom of religious belief without distinction of creed, the extensive co-operation of the Zemstvos in public affairs and the enjoyment of equal rights by all citizens of the Empire. These reforms, however, would only be carried out within the limits of the present State organization, that is to say, by Imperial Ukase.

As regards the future, the Prince holds that he has given a powerful stimulus to the political education of the people and their consequent preparation for public affairs by permitting the free expression of opinion on the subject. He has formidable opponents such as the Governor of Moscow, the Grand Duke Sergo-Alexandrovitch, and the Procurator of the Holy Synod M. Pobiedonostzeff, who are continually hampering his action and causing delay in the execution of his programme. On the other hand, he is strongly supported by the Empress-Dowager and General Kuropatkin, who has repeatedly expressed his sympathy with the aspirations of the "Zemstvos."

The "Official Messenger" states that 250 persons of various classes of society held a patriotic banquet at Tamboff, under the presidency of a lawyer named Langenovski. They sent a telegram to the Minister of the Interior requesting him to assure the Tsar of their sentiments of loyalty and of their unshakable conviction that only their autocratic Sovereign could extricate Russia from the painful situation created by small groups of her internal enemies.

His Majesty wrote on the telegram :—"I have read this with satisfaction."

The following resolution was adopted at a great Liberal banquet held in the Pavloff-hall, St. Petersburg, on Tuesday. A thousand persons were present, who had assembled to protest against the Russo-Japanese war, and had selected that day for the occasion of their demonstration as being the anniversary of the abortive revolution of December 27, 1825, when a section of the army and the nobility attempted to dethrone the Emperor Nicholas I., the first revolutionary outbreak in Russia which was marked by the demand for the grant of a Constitution. A number of speeches were made, one orator freely asserting that the restoration of peace was not to be hoped for as long as Russia was without a Constitution. The audience loudly applauded this sentiment.

"In view of the horrors of the war which is devoid of sense, and in view of the enormous sacrifices and ruin in which the country is being involved, we representing both the liberal professions and the working classes, protest against the war into which the Government has dragged the nation without consideration for the opinions and interests of the Russian people, and we express our profound belief that only the nation itself can save Russia from her difficulties through free representatives of the people elected by secret ballot on the principle of equal rights. Our mottoes are 'Peace' and 'Freedom.'"

This resolution was adopted at half-past 2 in the morning by 766 votes to seven.

The "Official Messenger" announces that the Tver Government Zemstvo and the Novotorshsk district Zemstvo have had restored to them the right of which they were deprived last January to elect their presidents from among the members of their own executives.

Negotiations have been opened between the leading Zemstvos to save their provincial budgets from having to bear the entire cost of providing for the families of reservists at the war out of local taxation. This charge amounts for the coming year to 2,50,000 roubles (£250,000) in the Kherson province, 1,360,000 roubles (£136,000) for Kharkoff, 1,260,000 roubles (£126,000) for Nijni Novgorod, and 1,280,000 (£128,000) for Kostroma. In the case of Kherson the budget is doubled by the charge for reservists' families. The Zemstvos point out that their means come almost exclusively from taxation of the land, which cannot bear any more. They ask that this charge for the Imperial army should be paid out of the Imperial Treasury.

A YORKSHIRE GHOST STORY.

Ghosts have a peculiar way of appearing at Christmas time—a habit they share with the waits and the men who call for Christmas boxes. It is therefore not a matter for much surprise to learn that one has recently been seen at Calverley, in Yorkshire. It was the ghost of a knight who was executed in King James's day.

Calverley is a quaint, sleepy old village, lying midway between Leeds and Bradford, and possesses a church and hall around which tradition has woven many curious stories. The church is surrounded by an ancient burial ground, and is a lonesome place. Adjoining the church stands Calverley Hall, once the residence of Sir Hugh Calverley, who, in the reign of King James, was tried at York for the murder of his wife and two children, and was "pressed" to death in the castle. Stories of bygone generation tell how his ghost reappeared at various times. But in recent years the apparition had not been heard of. One day in the week before Christmas however (a correspondent writes) a Horsforth man passing the churchyard suddenly heard weird sounds. Then there was a flash, and a phantom-like form floated before him, passed by, and disappeared. Sturdy Yorkshireman, though he was, the man was greatly alarmed by what he had witnessed. For fear of being laughed at, he did not arouse anyone, but went on his way in silence. The next day, however, he narrated his experience to a friend versed in the folk-lore of that part of the county, and from him learned the old legend. Now he firmly believes that he has seen the ghost of the executed knight.

A RACE OF GIANTS.

Laffan's Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs :—Christian Jensen, captain of the barque Silicon, which has just returned from a year's voyage in the Arctic seas, reports that while his vessel was trading with Danes and Eskimos at Arzuk, on the south-west coast of Greenland, there arrived from the interior a party of giants, the shortest of whom was 7ft. in height and the tallest 9ft. They had the copper-coloured complexions and the features of North American Indians. They made known by signs that they had been driven to the coast by furious storms inland. The Danes believe that they are members of a giant race which has long been traditional among the Eskimos.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 16, 1905.

1. Detail :—Orderly Sergts for the week :—
No 1 Coy Sergt R B Lenaham next for duty Sergt D A Pinder
No 2 Coy Sergt T S Dawson next for duty Sergt J Brooks.
2. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Coy Tuesday at 9 p.m. and Thursday at 6 30 a.m.—Colaba North Fort, for 6" B L Gun Drill.
No 2 Coy Thursday—At 5-30 p.m. parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
H E Coy will par

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

ECONOMY.

Londoners will remember the present Christmas season if only for the tardy delivery of their letters. Missives posted within five-and-twenty miles of the metropolis on the 23rd were delivered on Monday morning. In many a family there must exist anxiety as to whether costly presents despatched on the same date have yet reached their destination. The heavy rush always experienced at a season like the present is in itself sufficient to disorganise arrangements; and the fog made matters worse. It is said, however, that this Christmas the Post Office has been effecting economies, and that the distribution of letters is not the only respect in which a saving is attempted at the cost of public convenience. The postal revenue for last years yielded a profit of just on 4 3-4 millions sterling. A private firm making anything like such a profit as this would be pretty sharply called over the coals if it broke down when called upon in an emergency.

AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

The addresses which the Dean of Westminster has been delivering will be as stimulative of thought and discussion in distant parts of the Empire as in London. The outer world looks to Westminster as the fountain head. But not quite in the way that was discovered in conversation between the late Shah of Persia and the then Duchess of Westminster. "Ah, yes, I have heard of you; your fame has reached even Tehran," said his Majesty, "Good heavens! The man thinks I am Westminster Abbey," said the Duchess. And she was right. But that is another story. More to the point is that of a little gathering at which Lord Playfair was present at the Deanery of Westminster, nigh upon thirty years ago. Among the company were three negroes, desperately black, all of them. The other guests were all clergymen, so the genial scientist proceeded to make himself at home with men of colour. One was the Bishop of Hayti, who informed him with a smile of pride that he had buried with Christian rites forty people, "among them five of my own family." He and his two comrades, the other two gentlemen of his own complexion, had come to the Deanery for inspiration.

BLACK GOLD.

Passing on, Playfair engaged a second black man in conversation. He spoke perfect English, and asked Playfair for details about the latest scientific inventions of the period. This must be a missionary the Scotsman thought; but the stranger informed him that he was not exactly a missionary, though he employed them. "Ah, of course; I meant a native bishop," said Playfair. But again he was wrong. "Lord Playfair's name is well-known in my country but of course mine has not reached England. I am the King of Bonny," he said, "and am come over with my Prime Minister to furnish myself again with a little of your cultivation." And, of course, it was to Westminster Deanery that he had gone. He proved to be a very fine fellow. Like the Queen of the Sandwich Islands at the Jubilee, when European potentates seemed inclined to shun her, he found his way a little difficult at times, but did not, like that dear lady, refuse to go out unless an escort of Guards were furnished. He got along very well. After all, he said, the reception accorded him in English society was better and more pleasant than having his subjects crawling up to him on their stomachs.

UNDIPLOMATIC DIPLOMATS.

That Queen of the Sandwich Islands, by the way, had her good points, as well as the King of Bonny. Dean Stanley, who piloted her through the Abbey, declared her the most interesting and interested woman to whom he had ever acted as guide. Colour is not the hall mark of the diplomatist. Macaulay once gave offence to Queen Victoria by saying abruptly at her Majesty's table, when she had stated that Charles I. was an ancestor of hers, "Not ancestor, Madam, but a collateral." The most daringly ungracious thing ever practised at the expense of her Majesty, however, was a trick carried out by Palmerston. Invited to dine at Balmoral, and given the place of honour at her Majesty's right hand, a place which belongs of right to the Minister in attendance in the absence of Royal guests, he deliberately slipped into the seat next but one to that of the Queen, he excluding the guest for whom it was intended, and leaving one vacant which the ejected one dared not take. A ready-witted maid-in-waiting saved the situation by herself taking the empty chair, while the man left in the cold took that which the lady should have had. Palmerston ate his dinner without comment or apology.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

They do not seem able to catch that wolf. He will not often within range of a shot, and when he does, "nerves" prove fatal to the marksmen's aim, and to trap a wolf worthy his own name is almost an impossibility when free food is available. The attempt to do so has its dangers. There are other things running loose which do not tread so warily. So it is with human affairs. An Oxford Don, pestered almost to death by the cutting-up of his grass plot by the hurrying feet of undergrass, taking a short cut, set a man-trap. He landed a first-class prize the Professor of Moral philosophy! The apology tendered by the trapper was almost as bad as the original offence. He offered as "some reparation" to attend the other's lectures to the end of the term!

COMFORTABLE DEVOTIONS.

One of the items in the interesting balance-sheet which the Bishop of London has published showing his expenditure for a year, shows the cost of his journeys when visiting parishes. They order these things more cheaply in Scotland, and seem to extract a modicum of material comfort from the process. There is a story of the pastoral visitations of the late Rev. Walter Dunlop of Dumfries, which serves for illustration. He arrived on foot at the close of an afternoon at a farmhouse. The good housewife suggested that perhaps he would like a cup of tea before engaging in "exercises." "Na, na," quoth he, "I aye tak' my tea better when my work is done. I'll just be gaun on. Ye can hing the pa on, and leave the door ajar, an' I'll draw to a close in the prayer when I hear the haam fizzin'." Whatever may have been the character of the prayer, the hostess could not reasonably answer as did another of her class when asked if she had understood the sermon to which she had just been listening, "Wad I hae the presumption?"

AJOCULAR PHYSICIAN.

A New York physician, dedicating his Christmas gift to the patients who have survived my treatment, is as jocular as our own old-time physicians. William Radcliffe, physician to William III. and Queen Anne, was one who displayed a quaint conceit in spite of the parsimonious tendencies which made his own life, and that of those who owed him money miserable. They played rather a jest upon him at his burying. Himself so niggardly that he lived upon the coarsest fare that the cheap coffee-house furnished, he was buried in a coffin bearing a gold plate. But he respected a man of his own stamp. Came a pavior to him one day to demand payment for work done, which payment the doctor had long evaded. What, you rascal, do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? cried the miser. Why, you have spoiled my payment, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work. Doctor, replied the pavior, mine is not the only work that the earth hides. You dog, you, laughed the man of physic, are you a wit? You must be poor. Come in—and paid him.

OUR OLDEST REGIMENT.

The Coldstream Guards, whose impending visit to Birmingham has created some discussion in the hardware capital, is officially the third oldest regiment in the British Army. Nominally the Grenadier Guards, as well as the Royal Scots, are its seniors. As a fact, however, the Coldstreams were constituted before the Grenadiers. Monk raised the Coldstreams at the little Berwickshire town whence they take their name. That was not originally their description. They were first simply "Monk's Regiment" and once upon a time mustered as maritime marine infantry. Charles II. overlooked the claims of the Coldstreams to seniority, for when the Grenadiers, constituted from troops returned from Dunkirk, were formed, he declared that this "Our own regiment of Foot Guards shall be held and esteemed the oldest regiment." But oldest or youngest, the Coldstreams in their first form were the nucleus of the old British Army as we now know it. Until some thirty years ago a Coldstream lieutenant had the rank of captain in the Army, and a captain that of lieutenant-colonel. In May of 1872, however, this privilege was abolished by Royal Warrant.

A GOODLY EMPIRE.

With an addition of 4,000 square miles of territory and something like 200,000 population, the British Empire rounds off the year with a flourish. Northern Angoniland, which Sir Alfred Sharpe, commissioner for the British Central Africa, Protectorate, has just annexed to the British Empire, has an area about thirteen times that of the Isle of man and Channel Islands, and about thirteen times their population. The whole thing is but as a raindrop in the ocean as compared with the total of the British Empire, but of such portions are empires built. It serves to bring up our Afican possessions, dependencies and protectorates to 2,693,000 square miles, and the population to more than 45 3-4 millions. Africa is taking an increasingly large place on our map of possessions. Canada, of course, holds pride of place, and Australasia comes next; but the Dark Continent, dark no longer, is an excellent third. All told we have now in round figures 11,760,000 square miles of territory in various parts of the world, commencing with 121,089 at home; and a population well over 40,000,000. John Bull is a very modest land lord considering the extent of his estates.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

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Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

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SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

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Fine Skin

is made finer, and bad is made better by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES. LTD.

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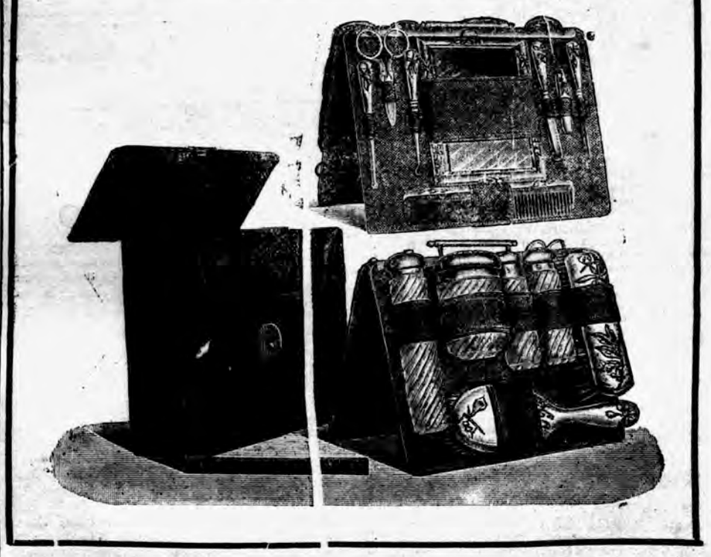

FOR PRESENTS,

NEW PATTERNS IN

DRESSING CASES,
WRITING SETS,
MANICURE SETS,
EMBROIDERY SETS,
SMELLING SALTS BOTTLES,
SCENT BOTTLES,
BUCKLES AND BELTS
CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH BOXES,
PEN KNIVES, &c.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. 11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P O. BOMBAY.

Thorough efficiency is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,333,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak, Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9 530,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works quite as well as when new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Colaba, Bombay."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

HOME.

A RAILWAY accident occurred on the 23rd at Aylesbury, causing four deaths.—Four men were drowned by the capsizing of a fishing-boat at Amble, Northumberland, on Saturday.—A fire on Saturday at the Crouch-end Opera House did much damage.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of London, in his New Year's letter to his diocese, urges the need of safeguarding, supplying and training the ministry.—The Bishop of London publishes in the "London Diocesan Magazine" a balance sheet showing that from May 1903 to may 1904, his receipts from the Bishopric were £10,000 and the outgoings £10,795.—The Royal Commission on the points at issue between the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland will meet in Edinburgh on January 11.—The religious revival in Wales has caused a marked improvement in public morals.

Education.—The Conference of Headmasters has passed a resolution disapproving of the proposal of the Cambridge Syndicate with regard to Greek.

Entertainments.—A play "for grown-up children," entitled Prunella, or Love in a Dutch Garden, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, has appeared at the Court Theatre.—At the Duke of York's, Mr. J. M. Barrie's Peter Pan has been staged.—At Wyndham's, on Wednesday, there was produced a musical play entitled Peggy Machree, the book by Mr. P. Bidwell and the music by Signor Esposito and Mr. C. Lucas. The London Coliseum in St. Martin's lane was opened on Saturday.

Income-tax.—A memorandum issued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer explains that the instruction issued to tax-collectors in September, had to do only with the delivery of the "first demand note," which is now sent by post; but no change in the dates of collection has been made.

Ireland.—A panic, consequent on an outburst of flame in a cinematograph apparatus occurred at the Ulster-hall, Belfast, on Monday. There was a scene of great confusion, but only three persons were injured.—Joseph Fee, butcher convicted of murdering John Flanagan at Clones has been executed.—Mr W. O'Brien, M.P., says that if Mr. Balfour desires to ride over another Session, the Irish party can enable him to do so if he pays the "moderate price of a satisfactory Labourers Bill and an amending Land Bill."

Law.—The Lewes justices, while refusing to dismiss the summons against Mr. Justice Grantham for non-compliance with building by-laws, have announced a "finding" which does not definitely condemn him.—Henrietta Stewart, 49, stands charged with fatally stabbing her husband, a barrister.—The criminal statistics for 1903 have been issued.

London.—At the date of the latest available figures the number of paupers in London was 127,623, or 13,350 more than at the corresponding date of 1903, and representing a rate of 28 per thousand. The increase is especially large in the case of indoor paupers who number over 77,000.—London charities number 940, and the approximate income of the 724 which furnish information is £7,087,979. Of this, £2,099,087 goes to home and foreign missions, and £1,209,594 to hospitals, &c.

Naval and Military.—The War Office has placed orders with Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. for enough 18 1-2 pounder field-guns practically to re-arm the whole Army.—Rear-Admirals W. H. Graham, C. G. Robinson, and E. L. Groome have been appointed to command reserve divisions of the Fleet.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Keogh, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed Director-General.—We publish particulars of the distribution of the British Army.—A reception to be accorded the Coldstream Guards in Birmingham on Sunday, has caused some criticism, and is defended by Mr. Chamberlain.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has just been provided with the most powerful flash-light in this country. It is of 15,000,000-candle power and shows a white flash every five seconds.

The Great Central Railway Company are about to introduce a service of steam motor carriages on the Liverpool and North Wales section of their system.

The Turf.—We publish a list of horses which have won over £20,000, and a list of owners who have in 1904 won not less than £3,000.

The Unemployed.—A conference of Labour members of Parliament and trade union representatives has put forward proposals for dealing with the unemployed problem.—The Mansion-house Fund amounts to more than £32,000.

Wills.—Lord Northbrook's personal estate is valued at £202,938 net, and goes almost entirely to his son. Lord North brook made heirlooms of a valuable collection of more than 200 pictures.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The principal measure next session in the Dominion Parliament will be a scheme for the creation of a naval militia.—The Customs Department has issued a supplementary circular modifying the regulations regarding invoices, certificates, and declarations.

South Africa.—Lord Milner is said to have proposed to the Boer leaders a scheme of representative government.—There are 21,462 Chinese at work on the Rand and 6,395 on their way.

THE UNITED STATES.

Marriage.—Miss Marguerite Leiter, sister of Lady Curzon, was married on Monday at Washington to the Earl of Suffolk.

Mr. Root, ex-Secretary for War, speaking in New York, gave a fresh exposition of the attitude of the United States with regard to other America Republics.

The North-West was on Tuesday in the grip of a blizzard.

The Philippines.—A lieutenant and 37 men of the native scouts have been ambushed and killed in Samar.

Trusts.—The Federal Government has taken proceedings against the Paper Trust.

FOREIGN.

France.—There has been another noisy debate on the question of delation, and a circular on the subject has been issued by the Minister of War.—The Nationalists have invited Admiral Bienaime to contest the Paris seat left vacant by the death of M. Syveton.—By a railway accident in Paris on Friday night, 13 people were killed and 21 injured.

Holland.—A committee formed to combat the ravages of consumption has raised and handed over to the Queen Dowager a sum of £27,250.

Italy.—The Italian mission to Somaliland has now returned. It interviewed the Mullah, and heard his proposals. Negotiations are still in progress.—According to the Paris "Gaulois," the Pope has abolished the right of France, Austria Hungary, and Spain to veto candidates for the Papacy.

Morocco.—The French Minister has recalled the French Military Mission and residents from Fez. The British Consul and all British subjects have also been recalled.—Our Correspondent says that the exactions of the Governor of Tangier are driving the local tribes to Raisuli for the settlement of their affairs.

Russia.—The Tsar's decree embodying the reforms which he is prepared to grant has been issued.—An official communique condemns the "inadmissible" demands of the "Zemstvos," and threatens those making such demands with punishment. The Moscow Provincial "Zemstvo" has adjourned "sine die" in consequence of this communique.—A great Liberal banquet was held in St. Petersburg on Tuesday, when strong speeches against the war and in advocacy of representative institutions were delivered, and a resolution embodying these view was carried.

Servia.—The freedom of the Press has been practically abolished.

The War.—At Port Arthur the Japanese have captured further positions, and the Russians have been dislodged from all their outposts to the besiegers' right.—Our Peking Correspondent sends particulars of the contraband trade with Port Arthur.—A powerful Japanese squadron under Admiral Kamimura has gone to the South China Sea to meet the Baltic Fleet.—Only skirmishes and minor incidents are reported from the front on the Sha-ho.—Great numbers of recruits and reservists are drilling at Tokio, and Marshal Oyama's army is to be increased to 500,000.—French correspondents in St. Petersburg say it is proposed to raise General Kuropatkin's force to 600,000, and if necessary to 800,000.

Turkey.—The Porte has agreed to an increase of foreign officers of the Macedonian "Gendarmerie" on certain conditions.—Bulgaria is calling the attention of the Powers to the state of the Adrianople vilayet.—In Northern Macedonia, the Turks have resumed searches for arms beating and maltreating the villagers.

Obituary.—Mr. J. K. Wingfield-Digby, M. P.; Major-General Cuming; Major-General P. J. Campbell; Mr. S. A. Chappell; Captain J. S. Castle; the Rev. J. M. Bacon; Mr. E. J. Payne; Colonel C. E. Stewart; Colonel E. L. Fraser; Mr. C. J. Fleming, K. C., Mr. James Hall.

Plague cases are reported from Bangkok and Port Said.

The North Sea Inquiry.—The International Commission met on the 22nd in Paris, and adjourned till January 9. Admiral von Spaun has accepted the post of fifth member.—"Times."

"A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 2d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E.C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 16.

Before The Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1293—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard.
1305—Manekhlal J and H—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—L and Co M J and H C L and G and Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
1369—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others Thakurdas and Co—Tyabji D and Co.
1370—Captain and K—Goolam Moosein Somji and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co
1374—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—U and P C and K—Crawford B and Co.
1371—Bicknell M and R—Vadilal Sakhalchand and others vs G F Eurbitt and Co—Crawford and Co.
1373—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Cordimen and another—Kanga and P
1376—Captain and Co—Thacker Bhanji Cursondas vs Thacker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Tapti Mills Limited.
Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas B Petitioners

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause

639/04—Mullaland M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mehta vs Jugmohundas V Bhalsett and others—Payne and Co Edgelow G and W—Partly decreed

Commercial Causes

544/04—Payne and Co—Canji Dewji and another vs the Partnership firm of Adamally Ahmedally—Captain and V
545/04—Payne and Co—Canji Dewji and another vs the Partnership firm of Mahomadally Abdulally—Captain and V

Long Causes

813/04—Maganlal J and G—Gopinath Jiwanji vs Motibai widow—Kanga and P
668/04—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bai, vs Balaram Sudkoji Bale and others in person Jamsetji and R
670/04—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram
771/0—K B Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamshy vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co Payne and Co B V N I K
329/04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Wadia G and Co—For postponement
236/04—Captain and V—Parbhawatibai widow vs Kashinath Laxuman Joshi and others—Dikshit D and S K J Billimoria
275/03—Abdul Latiff Haji Seemar and others—Kanga and P—Pestonji R and K.
664/97—Payne and Co—H H Awadhin Omer Sultan Nawab Jung Shamshir U A Mulk vs Mahbub Begaon—Khunderao S and L
906/03—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narotam Morarjee Gokuldas and another—Craigie L and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr, Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

69/04—K B Mehta—Maneckji Nowroji Bhatji Patelna vs Byramji Sorabji Pochi—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard
100/04—Bhaishanker K and G—Pestonji Byramji Modi vs Nawabai widow and others—Little and Co and Crawford B and Co
601/04—K J Billimoria—Vithaldas Narronji vs Nanibai alias Lilbai widow—Tyabji and Co
145/04—Edgelow G and W—Nanabhai Nagindas Shroff vs Bholanath Keshavlal and others
453/01—K J Billimoria—Mankubai vs Bhai Jivanji and others Mulla and M Jamsedji and R Hirnlal D
731/04—Balkrishna V N K—Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs Hormusji Maneckji—Beoknell M and R
625/04—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Haji Ebrahim Mahomed and others—Ardeser H D and Co
751/04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Kalwantrao Govindrao Bhuskute and another—Wadia and Co
720/04—Khunderao S and L—Bhutaji Selaji and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and another—Payne and Co
716/04—Bhaishanker K and G Narsadas Tulsidas vs Jamnabai Mathuradas—Tyabji D and Co
473,1883/04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoes Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P
474,1883/04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoes Megraj and others vs Cassum Hasble and others—Unvalla and P
699/04—Payne and Co—Dewjibhai Jamal vs Raghawji Kullianji and others—Little and Co
552/04—Ardeser H D and Co—Ookerji Cowasji Umregar vs Maneckbai widow and another—Hiralal D
757/04—Jamsetji and K—Tehelram Girdhardas vs Thakar Jamnadas Nathoobhoy—Nadirsha and T

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Judgment on review

724/03—Malvi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewji vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabji D and Co

To speak to the Minutes of decree

418/03—Bhaishunker K and G—Goswami Shri Goverdhanlal Girdharji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Vumbhailji Girdharji Maharaj and another—Little and Co and Khunderao S and L
477/03—Bhaishanker K and G—Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikajet Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Vuluvbhailji Girdharji Maharaj and others—Little and Co W G and Co and Khunderao T and L

For Decree as to cost

585/04—Jehangir and T—Ramabai widow vs Ramchandra Vithal Shrinagarpore—Khanderao S and L

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Dooluh Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V
420/04—Balkrishna V N and K—Babuji Sadashire Senji and another vs Jankibai widow—K J Billimoria—Part heard
117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhavji V
103-01—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw M Puntakkey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Rangari—Little and Co
465-01—Payne and Co—Vallee Mahomed Hoossein vs Vussoonjee Veljee and Co—Madhavji V
29-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P Pavri and Maganlal J and G
136-03—M B Chothia—Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co
74-01—Tyabji D and Co—Manockbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow—Edgelow G and W
255-01—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Meneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Karegavker
365—01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S
791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	11	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	7	38
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli.....	3	4	16
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	29	30	131
Same date last year	22	23	93

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	11	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	5	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	1	1	6
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	8	7	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	2	10
Total.....	26	22	123
Total plague deaths to date...	278,401	230,030	87
Same date last year	27	23	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 9th January, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05.....	£16,800,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 7th Jan. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£16,752,435
	By Gold...	nil
3	Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate ...	£752,435

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 349 5 tons, Captain Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1900 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with ballast and Mrs Taylor as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 sahibs and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3486 tons, Captain T Johnston, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 19th December via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F Ross, Mr Stovold, Mr Hollkoss, Lieut Rye, Dr Streit, Mrs Mathews and infant two women 5 children, Dr and Mrs D'Cunha, and child, Misses Scott, Master Cranston, Mr Sethna, and daughter Mrs Mistry, Mr Gooculdas and 75 deck.

THE P. AND O. S. S. AUSTRALIA.

The Merchant Service Guild have just received letters from their Solicitors at Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, who are respectively Mr. James Hall, and Mr. Walter Marks. Mr. Hall, in referring to the loss of the P. and O. Liner "Australia" when entering Melbourne, states that consternation has arisen in the minds of Pilots, Shipmasters, and others, in Australia, owing to what is considered by competent authorities as the un-necessarily severe tests now required by the Marine Department through their specialist oculist. He appears to require the standard of sight to be considerably higher than the Board of Trade, with the result that three of the Pilots have been placed in positions of some difficulty. These Pilots, Mr. Hall states, are men of great capacity in their profession, and were considered to have good sight by the travelling public. According to Mr. Hall, the Marine Board is relenting now the period of stage fright has passed, and he thinks the standard of the Board of Trade will be accepted. His view is, that if the Marine Board had not modified their views, the effect would have been far-reaching, and great hardships would have been inflicted on many of the most competent of the Australl a coasting Masters. Mr. Marks informs the guild that the commonwealth Government are introducing a Navigation and Shipping Bill, which is on the lines of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. but with many necessary improvements. A Royal Commission has been appointed to visit each state and hear evidence from those wishing to give it.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H S M Perseus.....	Comdr	Hill.....	.....	RNavy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr..	Hotham		Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	.....	.....	.....	Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken		R I Marine
Investigator	Capt T H Heming			Surveying Steamer
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Baugh			R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	.....	.....		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 14.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Nelunga	3281	Windebank	Calcutta	.....	M M & Co
India	3081	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bge)	414	Seaton	.....	.....	The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2126	Crackel	.....	W & A	Graham & Co
Laodamia	2157	Farquharson	.....	.....	M M & Co
Alboin	550	Halston	.....	.....	E Tajbhoy
Ormsdale	1	Hamilton	Hamilton	.....	T Morrison & Co
Parmiota	2178	Faulkner	.....	.....	A Montechoff
Kola	498	McDiarmid	.....	.....	M Mackinnie & Co
Pekin	3067	Cooke	.....	Japan	P & O Co
Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	.....	F M & Co
Yuba	5014	Tillard	China	.....	P & O Co
Dumbarton	2349	Rettie	Antwerp	.....	T M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Forbes	Calcutta	.....	M M & Co
Kasara	605	Chappel	.....	.....	M M & Co
Kobe	1939	Mikrilloh	.....	W & A	Graham & Co
Brunsfield	2015	Mackenzie	.....	.....	Bombay Co
Nisam	2041	Morgan	Calcutta	.....	T M & Co
Sirdhana	2874	Robinson	.....	.....	M M & Co
Sutherland	2777	Wallace	.....	W & A	G & Co
James Bland	1493	Pocance	.....	W & A	G & Co
Khedive Ishilda	1874	Howsdale	.....	.....	Nixon & Co
Mozaffari	1987	Maloney	Red Sea ports	.....	B & P S N
Nuddea	1944	Houstoun	Not Fixed	.....	M M & Co
St Regulus	2499	Borg	.....	.....	A A Monbreioff
Adatz	2145	Prodie	.....	.....	Bombay Co
Sicilia	4174	Weston	Southampton	.....	Transport
Springwell	1943	Chisholm	.....	.....	M M & Co
Kercella	1468	LeGrand	P Gulf	17-1	M M & Co
Caledonia	2529	Tocque	.....	.....	P & O Co
Obra	3486	Johnston	.....	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tokio	2181	Jones	.....	Hull	18-1 F Muir & Co
B Mary Ada Short	2235	Sims	Marseilles	.....	28-1 K N & Co
C Neuenfels	3650	Weslioh	..... Karachi	.....	16-1 Glade & Co
D&E Wagner	2926	Gibson	Dunkirk	.....	15-1 M & Co
F Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Dunkirk	.....	29-1 F Muir & Co
H Vaselefs Georgias	2016	Cambanis	Naples	.....	19-1 K N & Co
K Clan Macleod	3843	Cowle	Antwero	.....	20-1 F Muir & Co
L Somali	1633	Volkertson	..Z'bar	.....	18-1 A Strandes
N Bosgrove	215	Mabley	Antwerp	.....	10-1 J M'tosh & Co
O Sir W B Lewis	2257	Kelly	L'pool	.....	14-1 W & A G & Co
P Stanley Hall	2659	Nattall	Karachi	.....	17-1 K Nixon & Co
Q Akbar	1441	Balduino	Mauritius	.....	16-1 H C Joosub

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Ponavi	552	Ahmed	Bhavnagar	.....	14-1 Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	547	Ahmed	Karachi	.....	14-1 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	L'verpool	26-1	W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2336	Mathew	L'pool	17-1	W & A G & Co
4	Capri	2783	Beleito	China	17-1	F Cree
5	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	21-1	K N & Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	London	21-1	P & O Co
8	Roker	2262	Wilson	L'pool	23-1	K Nixon & Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4386	Baker	Genoa	23-1	K N & Co
10&11	Maroa	4451	Kelway	Antwerp	31-1	K Nixon & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Peelee	2451	Christophens	Hamburg	19-1	K Nixon

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 12
	Caledonia s.....	Tocque.....	Aden, Jan 10
	Obra s	Johnston.....	Calcutta, Dec 19
	Madura s	Cuibush	Hussorah, Jan 6
15	R I M S Dalhousie	Hewett.....	Aden, Jan 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Linga s.....	Rickford	Persian Gulf
	R Rubattino s ...	Odero	Genoa
	Naderi s	Coates	Jeddah
	Mozaffari s	Mylerist	Jeddah
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
15	Uganda s	Cunningham.	Calcutta
	Nerbudda s	Nielson.....	Calcutta, &c
	Nizam s	Morgan.....	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Bernicia, for Manchester
" Sutherland, for Liverpool, Antwerp, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
10	Matiana	London
10	Muttra	Calcutta
10	Garloch.....	London
10	Bharata	Rangoon
11	Okhla.....	Bombay
11	Umballa	Rangoon
12	E F Ferdinand	Trieste
13	Clan Robertson	Coast

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s Manora, left Aden on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

The same Co's steamer Clan Mackenzie, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

HONGKONG, JAN. 14.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—36 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 7099 cwt bone meal E C Nanjee

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—5 bales silk waste and 22 bales silk King King and Co; 45 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 165 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—309 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES

Asia s—69 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Scindia s—308 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Roker s—1209 cwt linseed John Fachiri 4600 cwt linseed A Blaschcck and Co; 3596 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—800 cwt teaseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Peelee s—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton fly C Meerjee and Co 1504 cwt myraboliams W Becher
Neuenfels s—725 cwt rapeseed 725 cwt linseed and 675 cwt teaseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackinnon s—4500 cwt teaseed Ralli Bros; 2370 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co
Clan Macleod s—100 bales hemp N Futehally and Co
Imaum s—320 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 330 bales cotton Glade and Co: 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Nizamieh s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Pekin s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co

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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

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in respect of all subjects and the recently completed work in 35 volumes, of which a limited number of sets has arrived from England, is offered for a short while in India, direct from their Calcutta Office, by the Publishers, "The Times" (London), at

less than Half the Catalogue Price,

and for a first payment of only

Rs. 5

The Catalogue Price is already in force in the United Kingdom.

The Catalogue Price will soon be in force in India also.

THERE are three points in the announcement which "The Times" (London) makes to readers of this paper to-day.

First the great national library of reading and reference has just been brought entirely up-to-date.

Secondly it is offered at a price which all can afford.

These two facts depend upon one another for their importance, and together they constitute an announcement which claims immediate attention.

If the recently completed work were expensive, the fact that it had been made perfect would be of little practical consequence to the many who cannot afford an extravagance even to get a possession which they know will greatly profit them. If, on the other hand, the work were not a perfect possession, which will prove of unfailing utility at every turn, the fact that it was cheap might matter very little. But since the recently completed work is both perfect in use and cheap to buy, you should not fail to inquire into the matter: and you should do so at once, for, while the book itself—and this is the **third** point—will remain an invaluable possession, its price will shortly be more than doubled.

Absolutely Up-to-Date.

The most recent discoveries in science, the newest methods in agriculture and manufactures, the latest machinery, warfare with torpedoes and sub-marines, the history of our own and other countries in our own times, biographies of men still living, current politics and tendencies, laws as they are enforced at this hour, sports and games of to-day, the latest statistics in every field—these are the things that most interest us, and of which we most often need to learn, and these things are all included in the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica. Indeed, all this new knowledge is treated so fully that for every hundred pages dealing with history, biography, and all that had been discovered up to the beginning of our generation, there are between thirty-five and forty pages exclusively devoted to events since 1870, and to the progress in all knowledge since the eighties. In undertaking the responsibility of bringing the great work abreast of the day, "The Times" determined that the Encyclopædia Britannica should not only be up-to-date in facts and figures, but that all the new things of our day should be treated with as much, if not more, fulness than the past. It would have been impossible, even for such an editor as *Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace*, to carry out so ambitious a plan had it not been that all the greatest living authorities, from *Nansen* to *Swinburne*, from *Sir George Sydenham Clarke* to "*Rapier*," willingly collaborated with him.

The recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica, then, is a work worth the most careful examination, and the fullest material for judgment will be sent you in reply to an inquiry.

At a Price All can Afford.

As an immediate outlay of only Rs. 5 is all that is required to get delivery, at about half-price, of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the cheapness of the book may be taken as proved. The further fact that since it assumed control, "The Times" has distributed over 1,570,000 volumes sufficiently disposes of the idea that because the Encyclopædia Britannica is the best that the generous collaboration of the greatest authorities can make it, it is therefore "too good" for the larger public to whom "The Times" makes it available by reducing the price to less than half, and accepting the low price in small instalments, after delivering the entire 35 volumes (with the bookcase, if required) upon a first payment of only Rs. 5. Indeed, letters received go to show that the subscriber of modest income is quick to recognise how much he and his children will profit by possessing the 35 volumes in the house.

The offer which is now opened in India is already closed in the United Kingdom, where the prices of the work were more than doubled within a few months of its completion. If it appears hard that in so short a time the price of an admittedly indispensable possession should be so greatly increased, it must be remembered that a publication which cost £317,000 to produce could not be sold at all at so low a price unless the publishers could look to a more profitable sale in the near future at the higher price. Before the price is raised to more than double in India also, every one is given the occasion to secure the work at less than half-price—only you must take the first step at once, and use the Inquiry Form to-day.

Fill in this Inquiry Form and Post it TO-DAY.

From both sides, then, this announcement leads to the same conclusion, namely, that you should make inquiries, and at once. It was, indeed, in view of the greatness of the recently completed work on the one hand, and of the shortness of the time, on the other hand, during which it can be sold at a price all can afford, that "The Times" prepared the fullest material for individual judgment in the shape of the 220 page sample book. It is sent gratis and post free to all who are prompt in asking for it. Fill in this Inquiry Form and Post it TO-DAY.

Address: "6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta," and post to-day in an open envelope for half-anna stamp.

To the Manager, "The Times" (London), Calcutta.

Please send me, gratis and post free, the 220-page Specimen Book describing the recently completed Encyclopædia Britannica, and full particulars of the present temporary offer at less than half-price and upon the instalment system.

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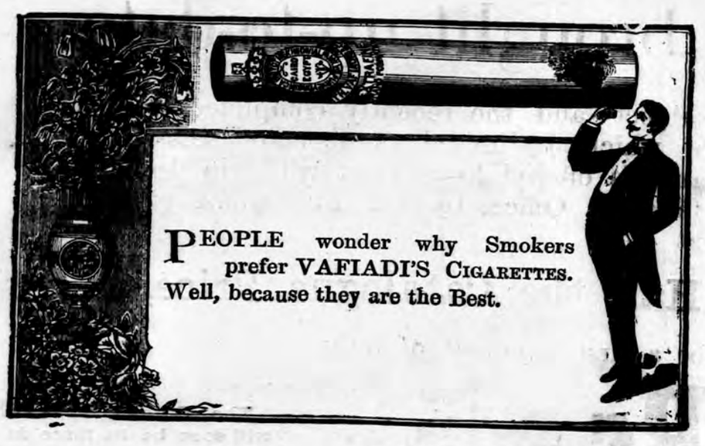

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

...eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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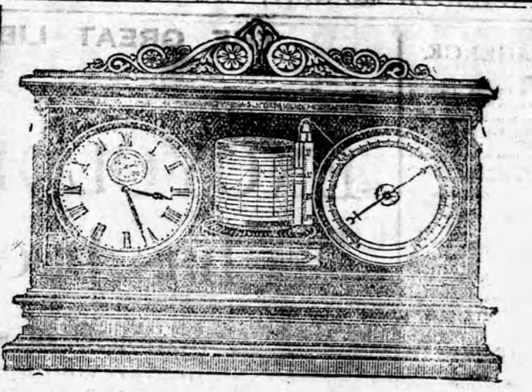

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This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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